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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 940
(All Regions)

LEASED FARM LAND SHOWS 14 PERCENT GAIN IN 35 YEARS

The percentage of farm land operated under lease in the United States has increased from 31 percent in 1900, 33 percent in 1910, and 37 percent in 1920, to 44 percent in 1930 and 45 percent in 1935.

This information is shown graphically by States in a summary of farm tenure recently made available by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington.

In _____ (State), ____ percent of the farm land was under lease at the turn of the century. The percentage increased to _____ (percent) in 1910, _____ (percent) in 1920 and _____ (percent) in 1930. By 1935, ____ percent of the farm land was operated by tenants.

The Bureau reports that for the entire country "owner-operated farms outnumber tenant farms, and owner-operated farm acreage exceeds tenant-operated farm acreage. But the general trend has been toward tenancy, with a lessening ratio of equity in farm real estate held by farm operators. In brief, farmers are gradually losing ownership of the land."

The graphic summary shows that the proportion of the Nation's farms operated by tenants or croppers has increased from 35 percent in 1900, 37 percent in 1910, and 38 percent in 1920, to 42 percent in 1930 and in 1935.

The proportion of farms operated by tenants who own none of the land they farm ranged in 1935 from 70 percent in Mississippi to 6 percent in

5-37

(more)

Massachusetts. In _____, ____ percent of the farms in 1900 was operated
(State)
by tenants or croppers, ____ percent in 1910, ____ percent in 1920, ____ percent in 1930, and ____ percent in 1935.

The proportion of farm land under lease to operators in 1935 ranged from 62 percent in South Dakota to 8 percent in Maine and Massachusetts.

In 1880, there were only 180 counties in which as many as half the farms were tenant-operated, and practically all these were in the South; but in 1935 such counties totaled 890, and they effectively blanketed the Cotton Belt and much of the more fertile parts of the Corn Belt. In all, there were 1,107 counties in 1935 in which half or more of the land in farms was under lease to the operator.

"Farm tenancy tends to increase", says the Bureau, "with the commercialization of agriculture. Free land and democratic rural institutions have retarded the segregation of labor from capital in agriculture, as contrasted with industry; but the trend toward such segregation is clear.

"Increasing proportions of the farmers are becoming tenants in the regions where commercial agriculture is dominant, and increasing proportions of the tenants are becoming croppers or wage hands in the South. This trend is profoundly affecting both the present and future welfare of rural people."

The farm-tenure publication, which contains 71 charts, is one of ten graphic summaries covering various phases of American agriculture prepared by the Bureau. The summaries represent analyses based on 1930 and 1935 census data.

- 0 -

	Farms operated by tenants and croppers (in percent)					Farm land under lease to the operator (in percent)				
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1935	1900	1910	1920	1930	1935
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S. or total..	35	37	38	42	42	31	33	37	44	45
Alabama.....	58	60	58	65	64	35	36	38	48	50
Arizona.....	8	9	18	16	18	7	16	34	43	54
Arkansas.....	45	50	51	63	60	32	30	33	46	46
California.....	23	21	21	18	22	32	34	36	37	37
Colorado.....	23	18	23	35	39	35	26	35	48	49
Connecticut....	13	10	8	6	7	15	12	12	11	10
Delaware.....	50	42	39	34	35	60	53	51	45	46
Florida.....	27	27	25	28	28	17	16	15	25	30
Georgia.....	60	66	67	68	66	39	43	47	53	56
Idaho.....	9	10	16	25	29	13	18	25	36	37
Illinois.....	39	41	43	43	44	45	51	54	58	59
Indiana.....	29	30	32	30	32	35	40	43	45	45
Iowa.....	35	38	42	47	50	40	45	50	57	58
Kansas.....	35	37	40	42	44	42	43	50	56	56
Kentucky.....	33	34	33	36	37	22	23	23	29	30
Louisiana.....	58	55	57	67	64	27	28	31	43	45
Maine.....	5	4	4	4	7	5	5	5	5	8
Maryland.....	34	39	29	26	27	43	41	38	37	35
Massachusetts..	10	8	7	6	6	10	9	9	8	8
Michigan.....	16	16	18	15	19	22	24	26	26	27
Minnesota.....	17	21	25	31	34	25	33	36	45	47
Mississippi....	62	66	66	72	70	33	35	36	44	42
Missouri.....	31	30	29	35	39	28	31	33	41	44
Montana.....	9	9	11	24	28	15	25	27	47	49
Nebraska.....	37	38	43	47	49	41	38	44	52	53
Nevada.....	11	12	9	13	14	14	9	15	38	20
New Hampshire..	7	7	7	5	7	8	7	8	8	12
New Jersey.....	30	25	23	16	18	35	32	30	24	26
New Mexico.....	9	5	12	20	19	18	17	36	45	44
New York.....	24	21	19	13	14	31	29	26	19	20
North Carolina.	41	42	44	49	47	30	31	33	41	42
North Dakota...	9	14	26	35	39	20	31	42	54	54
Ohio.....	27	28	29	26	29	33	37	38	38	39
Oklahoma.....	44	55	51	61	61	43	52	49	61	60
Oregon.....	18	15	19	18	22	26	28	30	36	36
Pennsylvania...	26	23	22	16	18	32	30	27	21	22
Rhode Island...	20	18	16	12	14	22	21	19	19	20
South Carolina.	61	63	64	65	62	38	38	44	48	51
South Dakota...	22	25	35	45	49	40	40	49	59	62
Tennessee.....	41	41	41	46	46	29	29	31	38	38
Texas.....	50	53	53	61	57	26	29	36	42	43
Utah.....	9	8	11	12	15	23	12	16	20	21
Vermont.....	15	12	12	10	11	18	16	15	14	15
Virginia.....	31	26	26	28	30	29	24	24	27	28
Washington.....	14	14	19	17	20	28	32	41	45	47
West Virginia..	22	21	16	19	26	13	19	17	20	23
Wisconsin.....	14	14	14	18	21	17	19	20	25	28
Wyoming.....	8	8	12	22	23	26	16	28	42	40

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 941

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APPROVED SOIL
PRACTICES FOR
1937 ANNOUNCED

Details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Vermont were announced today by _____ _____, State Extension Director (or chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee).

The new program for the State offers farmers a chance to use more soil-building practices than they used last year. Diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will not be a part of the program in Vermont this year.

Soil-building practices for which payments may be earned aim at these goals:

Improving pasture land.
Increasing acreage of legume hay and productivity of all hay lands.
Reforesting hillsides that are eroding and too poor to continue to farm.
Improving farm woodlands.
Protecting and maintaining maple orchards.

"Although many other parts of the country need fewer soil-depleting crops and more soil-conserving crops", Mr. _____ said, "Vermont farmers already have their land in pretty good balance. We don't need a diversion program. The future of farmers in Vermont depends largely on their pasture, their hay-lands, and their woodlands. This year the AAA program in Vermont pays all its attention to soil-building practices. The change is in line with the aim of the program to encourage the wisest use of land in each part of the country, and to promote national welfare by methods most helpful to the farmers who use them."

29-37

(more)

Payments which may be earned for each of the various practices will represent part of the cash cost of using the practice. For practices which require lime or fertilizer the payments will be based on the amounts of the materials used. This is a change from last year, when all payments were on a per-acre basis.

One of the rates of payment which has been increased is that for reforestation. Farmers can earn $10 an acre this year for planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties.

The total amount of soil-building payments which may be earned for any one farm will be limited by the soil-building allowance for that farm. Mr. _____ said that the same method was followed last year. "It means", he said, "that a farmer may earn a sum up to the amount of his allowance depending on the number and extent of the soil-building practices. But he cannot earn more than his allowance no matter how many practices he uses."

For most farms in the State, soil-building allowances will be larger than they were last year. Mr. _____ explained that this change was possible because no diversion payments are being offered. The 1937 soil-building allowance for each farm will be established as follows:

$1 for each acre of cropland, except commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits.

$2 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

(more)

40 cents for each acre of fenced open noncrop pasture land which is in excess of half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

The sum of those five items will be a farm's soil-building allowance except in the case of farms for which allowances would be less than $20. No farm will have an allowance of less than $20. Mr. _____ explained that this does not mean that every soil-building payment will be at least $20, but only that every farmer will have a chance to earn up to $20.

The list of soil-building practices and other details of the program as it applies in Vermont were based on recommendations of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

As previously announced, local administration of the program will be in the hands of committees elected by farmers. Mr. _____ said that dates of community meetings for the purpose of electing officers will be announced soon.

Approved soil-building practices for Vermont and rates of payment for each follow:

Practice number	Description of practice and rate of payment
LIMING.	
1.	Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to crop or pasture land.
	Payment, In Area A - $2.00 per 1,000 lbs.
	In Area B - $2.50 per 1,000 lbs.
	Area A includes: Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor Counties.

Area B includes: Bennington, Caledonia, Essex, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, and Washington Counties.

FERTILIZING CONSERVING CROPS.

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen or approved combinations of these materials in approved amounts, subject to such limitations as are stated herein or may be specified later, to established sod (in pastures, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops. No payment will be made for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts and when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

2. Payment, for available phosphoric acid 4¢ per lb.

3. Payment, for available potash 3¢ per lb.

4. Payment, for available nitrogen 4¢ per lb.

SEEDING.

5. Seeding approved medium red clover or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of approved medium red clover

(more)

seed or its equivalent in other clover seed, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

Payment, $2 per acre.

6. Seeding approved alfalfa or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of approved alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

Payment, $3 per acre.

GREEN-MANURE CROPS.

7. Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or mixtures of these which have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth. If this practice (7) is carried out after September 15, 1937, it must be followed by a crop which will protect the land during the winter.

Payment, $2 per acre.

8. Plowing or disking under biennial legumes or perennial legumes for which no seeding payment has been made under this or previous programs and from which no crop has been harvested, or annual legumes which have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth.

Payment, $3 per acre.

(more)

ORCHARDS.

9. Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grass, legumes, or green-manure or cover crops.

Payment, $2 per ton on an amount not in excess of 5 tons.

10. Excluding livestock from maple sugar orchards which have normally been pastured. To be classified as a maple sugar orchard the land must have at least 5 sugar maple trees per acre suitable to be tapped and such trees must make up at least one-fourth of the trees on the land. If payment is made for this practice, payment will not be made for carrying out either practice 13 or practice 14 on the same area.

Payment, $1 per acre.

WOODLANDS.

11. Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

Payment, $10 per acre.

12. Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees or thinning or pruning other trees, to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over an acre of woodland. Operators shall obtain approval before performing this practice.

Payment, $3 per acre.

13. Constructing fence consisting of not less than two strands

(more)

of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture. If payment is made for this practice, payment will not be made for carrying out either practice 10 or practice 14 on the same area.

Payment, 15 cents per rod.

14. Constructing fence consisting of not less than three strands of barbed wire, or woven wire, at least 24 inches high, with not less than one strand of barbed wire, with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodlots previously used for pasture. If payment is made for this practice, payment will not be made for carrying out either practice 10 or practice 13 on the same area.

Payment, 20 cents per rod.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 942.
Connecticut - Northeast Region

APPROVED SOIL PRACTICES FOR 1937 ANNOUNCED

Details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Connecticut were announced today by _____, State Extension Director (or chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee).

The new program for the State offers farmers more assistance with soil-building practices than last year's. Except for tobacco, diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will not be a part of the program in Connecticut this year.

In general, soil-building practices for which payments may be earned aim at these goals:

Improving pasture land
Increasing acreage of legume hay, and productivity of all haylands
Reforesting hillsides that are eroding and are too poor for continued farming
Improving farm woodlands
Maintaining fertility of vegetable land

A new type of practice consists of developing a comprehensive conservation program for a farm. It includes making a map of the farm and cooperating with extension and conservation officials in working out a farm-management and conservation program covering a period of several years. Mr. _____ said that the new practice is an experiment which may prove very useful in developing a permanent conservation policy.

Commenting on the absence of a general diversion program for Connecticut this year, he said:

30-37

(more)

"Although many other parts of the country need fewer soil-depleting crops and more soil-conserving crops, Connecticut farmers already have their land in pretty good balance. We don't need a diversion program. We do need to look to our woodland, and our hay and pasture land. This year the AAA program in Connecticut concentrates on soil-building practices. The change is in line with the aim of the program to encourage the wisest use of land in each part of the country, and to promote national welfare by methods most helpful to the farmers who use them."

Payments which may be earned for each of the various practices will represent part of the cash cost of using the practice. For practices which require lime or fertilizer the payments will be based on the amounts of the materials used. This is a change from last year, when all payments were on a per-acre basis,

One of the rates of payment which has been increased is that for reforestation. Farmers can earn $10 an acre this year for planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties.

Another type of rate which is higher than last year's is for growing cover or green-manure crops for a full growing season on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables.

The total amount of soil-building payments which may be earned for any one farm will be limited by the soil-building allowance for that farm. Mr._____ said that the same method was followed last year. "It means," he said, "that a farmer may earn a sum up to the amount of his allowance depending on the number and extent of the soil-building practices. But he cannot earn more than his allowance no matter how many practices he uses."

For most farms in the State, soil-building allowances will be larger than they were last year. The 1937 soil-building allowance for each farm will be

(more)

established as follows:

(a) On farms not eligible for diversion payments

1. $1 for each acre of cropland, except commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits.

(b) On farms eligible for tobacco diversion payments

1. $1 for each acre of cropland not included in the farm's tobacco soil-depleting base, plus $1 for each acre diverted from the tobacco base, up to the maximum diversion limit.

On all farms, the following in addition:

2. $2 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

3. $1 additional for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. $2 additional for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

5. 40 cents for each acre of fenced open noncrop pasture land which is in excess of half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

The sum of those five items will be a farm's soil-building allowance. Every farm, however, will have a chance to earn at least $20 under the program. Mr. _____ explained that this does not mean that every total payment for the year will be at least $20, but only that every cooperating farmer will have an opportunity to earn that much.

Diversion payments will be made for shifting up to fifteen percent of a farm's tobacco soil-depleting base from tobacco production. The rate of the payment will be 4 cents a pound, based on the farm's normal tobacco yield per acre. Tobacco bases of 1936 will be the starting point for 1937 bases. Adjustments will

be made to take into consideration production facilities and their use. No base is to be larger than twice the acreage of tobacco grown on the farm in 1937.

The list of soil-building practices, the provisions for tobacco diversion, and other details of the program as it applies in Connecticut were based on recommendations of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The payments provided for in the program are contingent upon a Congressional appropriation to carry out the purpose of the Soil-conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

As previously announced, local administration of the program will be in the hands of committees elected by farmers. Mr. _____ said that dates of community meetings for the purpose of electing officers will be announced soon.

Approved soil-building practices for Connecticut and rates of payment for each follow:

Practice Number	Description of Practice
LIME	
1.	Applying 1000 to 6000 lbs. of ground limestone per acre in preparation for seeding; or applying 1000 to 4000 lbs. of ground limestone per acre to established grasses on pasture or orchard land when applied with 300 lbs. of 20 percent superphosphate per acre.

Payment, In Area A - $1.50 per 1000 lbs. of ground limestone.
Payment, In Area B - $2.00 per 1000 lbs. of ground limestone.

Area A includes the following townships in Fairfield County: Bethel, Brookfield, Danbury, Easton, New Fairfield, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield, Weston, and Wilton; and the following townships in Litchfield County: Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon, Torrington, and Winchester.

(more)

Area B includes all other townships in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, and all other counties in the State.

SUPERPHOSPHATE

2. Applying 100 to 500 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre to established grasses or legumes, or in connection with the seeding of legumes. When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of 20 percent superphosphate in excess of 160 pounds per acre.

Payment, $ .80 per 100 lbs.

POTASH

3. Applying 100 to 200 lbs of 50 percent muriate of potash per acre in connection with the seeding of legumes.

Payment, $1.50 per 100 lbs.

SEEDING

4. Seeding clover, or mixtures containing at least 5 lbs. of approved biennial or perennial legume seed per acre, on land prepared by the application of:

(a) 2000 lbs. of ground limestone and 400 lbs. of 20 percent superphosphate; or

(b) Ground limestone and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by an approved soil test.

Payment for seeding, $2.00 per acre.

5. Seeding alfalfa, or mixtures containing at least 8 lbs. of approved alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared by the application of:

(a) 6000 lbs. of ground limestone, 400 lbs. of 20 percent superphosphate, and 100 lbs. of 50 percent muriate of potash; or

(more)

(b) Ground limestone, superphosphate, and potash, according to requirements as shown by an approved soil test.

Payment for seeding, $3.00 per acre.

GREEN-MANURE CROPS

6. Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or any mixture of these with legumes, which have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth. If this practice (6) is carried out after September 15, 1937, it must be followed by a crop which will protect the land during the winter.

Payment, $2.00 per acre.

7. Plowing or disking under on land from which no crop has been harvested in 1937, biennial or perennial legumes for which no seeding payment has been made under this or previous programs, or annual legumes which have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth.

Payment, $3.00 per acre.

The rate of payment will be doubled for practices (6) and (7) above, respectively, when carried out at any time from May 15, 1937 to December 1, 1937, inclusive, on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables. Payment will be made for each green-manure crop plowed or disked under on the same land in the same year.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables from which no crop is removed in 1937, and followed by legume crops which occupy such land throughout the remainder of the 1937 growing season, the small grains may be substituted for practice (6) and the legume crops may be substituted for practice (7).

MULCHING ORCHARDS

8. Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material

in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grass, legume, green-manure, or cover crops.

Payment, $2.00 per ton on an amount not in excess of 5 tons per acre.

WOODLANDS

9. Planting at least 1000 transplanted forest trees per acre on crop, pasture, or recently cut-over or burned-over land.

Payment, $10.00 per acre.

10. Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning, or pruning, other trees to develop approximately 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over an acre of woodland. Operators should obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions for carrying out the practice.

Payment, $3.00 per acre.

11. Constructing a fence consisting of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 15 cents per rod.

12. Constructing a fence consisting of not less than three strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 20 cents per rod.

(more)

FARM PLAN

13. Developing and carrying out a comprehensive conservation program for the farm. Requirements for payment for this practice include: (a) preparing in conference with the proper Extension or Conservation representative a plan for the use and management of crop and pasture lands, and, in certain cases, woodlands; the plan to be submitted as an integral part of a general farm-management plan for the farm, covering a period of 3 or more years; (b) approval of the plan by the county committee as providing for satisfactory improvement in the economic use and conservation of the land; (c) submitting as background for the plan a map of the farm prepared according to specifications prescribed by the State committee; and (d) making such a start in 1937 in carrying out the plan as is approved by the county committee as satisfactory evidence that it has been seriously adopted as a working program for the farm.

Payment, $10.00, and also 5 cents for each acre of land mapped; the total payment, however, respecting any farm, not to exceed $25.00.

# # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 943
(North Central Region)

JAN

COUNTY FARMERS
TO DISCUSS AAA
PLAN THIS_____
(week, month)

_____ County farmers will have opportunity to get first-hand information about the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in a series of _____ community meetings to be held in the county during the next
(number)
_____, according to (County Agent; County Committeeman).
(week, two weeks, month)

At these meetings farmers will also have opportunity to vote in the election of community committeemen who will administer the program locally during the next year.

Producers who operate their own farms and tenants and landlords who share in the crops produced on a farm are all eligible to vote. However, producers who own or operate farms in more than one community will be permitted to vote only in one community. Voting by proxy will not be permitted at community meetings.

The schedule for community meetings for the county is as follows:

_____, _____, _____, _____.
(Place) (building) (date) (time)

(Etc. for each meeting)

13-37 (1-9-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 944
North Central Region
Western Region

JAN

ROUGHAGE SUPPLIES 27 PERCENT LARGER THAN 2 YEARS AGO

Listings of hay, straw, fodder, and other roughages, as obtained by the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, Kansas City, Mo., from a recent survey of surplus supplies available for shipment to the drought States, would indicate that there is a 27 percent greater supply of these feeds at this time than there was at the same time in 1935.

Figures just received, _____ said, show a
(county agent or AAA official)
total roughage listing of 80,027 carlots on January 5, 1937, as contrasted with 62,707 carlots available on about the same date in 1935. A summary of the 1937 listings shows 27,900 carlots of alfalfa, 18,053 cars of prairie hay, and 15,657 cars of timothy and clover hay.

In some of the principal drought States -- North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas -- the listings of surplus hay at this time greatly exceed the listings for the same date in 1935. In these States the on-hand figures show 14,912 carlots this year as contrasted with 6,723 carlots in 1935, an increase of 122 percent.

Large amounts of straw are being mixed with molasses and fed to livestock in the drought areas. In the drought States, straw also is much more plentiful this year than in 1935, with 2,510 carlots on hand as against 739 carlots 2 years ago.

There is probably less fodder for sale than there was following the drought

(over)

of 1934, because of the damage to the corn crop by grasshoppers and dry weather during the past summer. It is believed, however, that one of the principal reasons for the smaller listings this year is that there is practically no commercial demand for fodder and stover, and farm supplies have not been prepared for market.

Reductions in the listings of soybean and lespedeza hay are due to dry weather in the producing areas, and the fact that no campaign was undertaken to bring about the conservation of large quantities of these hays as was the case in 1934.

Though Pacific Coast States show reduced listings of hay at this time, the decline is only 7 percent from 1935 or from 14,873 carlots to 13,863 carlots.

In addition to the greater quantity of roughages available in the principal drought States, a number of States have more surplus hay for shipment to the drought States than they had in 1935. Michigan hay shippers are in a position to market 6,529 cars of hay at this time, compared with 1,665 cars in 1935. In Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois the amount of surplus hay available for shipment to the Southeast is 14 percent greater than it was at this time in 1935. Latest listings of surplus Canadian hay total 12,000 cars.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 945
(East Central Region)

AAA INCREASES '36 CLASS I PAYMENTS TO COOPERATORS

The rates on Class I, or diversion payments, to farmers participating in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region have been increased 5 percent _____ announces.
(county agent or State extension official)

This means that the payment for shifting tobacco, cotton, and other soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops in 1936 will be 5 percent greater than those indicated at the rates previously in effect. For example, a producer who would have received $100 for diversion under the old rates in the East Central Region will now receive $105. An increase also has been made in the rates of Class I payments to the North Central and Western Regions.

County administrative expenses of conducting the conservation program in the East Central Region are deducted from payments, as is the case in the North Central and Western Regions. The administrative expenses in the Northeast and Southern Regions have been paid from the general administrative fund for carrying out the program. The increase in the rates for Class I payments in the East Central, North Central, and Western Regions brings these rates to an average of 100 percent for each of the five regions.

The result will be to equalize the rates of payment received by farmers in all regions, whether their county administrative expenses are paid locally or out of the general administrative fund. To illustrate, for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base farmers in the East Central Region under the

(more)

17-37

revised rates will receive 5¼ cents a pound, less administrative expenses. Since these expenses for the region as a whole will average between 4 and 5 percent of the payments, net payments after deduction of expenses will be approximately 5 cents a pound. In the Southern Region where administrative expenses are paid out of the general fund, payment for the diversion of cotton is 5 cents a pound.

Up to the present time, all checks to producers participating in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program have been written on the basis of 90 percent of the rates previously in effect. It is estimated that not more than 10 percent of the farmers participating in this program in the East Central Region have received any payment. To those farmers who have received a check covering 90 percent of their payment, an additional check will be sent to complete the full amount. One check for the full amount will be written for those producers who have not received any payment.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 946
(North Central Region)

AAA INCREASES 1936 PAYMENTS FOR DIVERSION

The rates on Class 1, or diversion payments, to farmers participating in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region have been increased 7 percent _____ announces.
(committeeman or extension official)

The average diversion rate, for diversion from the general soil-depleting base, for participating farmers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio has been increased from $10 to $10.70.

This rate, of course, varies on individual farms according to variations in productivity of each farm from the average for all farms.

In the North Central Region, county administrative expenses are deducted from payments to farmers.

Since these expenses are expected to average about 7 percent of the total payments, net payments to producers will average about 100 percent of the original rate.

In counties where efficient administration has held expenses to a minimum, payments will range upward to 103 percent, or more, of the payments that would have been made if the original rates had been maintained and no deductions made for administrative expenses. In those counties where costs, for various reasons, have proved relatively high, payments may range downward to 97 percent.

In no case will more than 10 percent of the gross payments to farmers be deducted for administrative expenses.

Farmers who have received initial payments for participation in the 1936 program, based on the original rate, will receive the increase in their second payment.

19-37 (1-9-37)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 947
(Maine-Northeast Region)

APPROVED SOIL PRACTICES FOR 1937 ANNOUNCED

Details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Maine were announced today by _____ _____, State Extension Director (or chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee).

The new program for the State offers farmers a chance to use more soil-building practices than they used last year. Diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will be a less important part of the program in Maine this year, and will be limited to counties with important commercial potato areas.

Most of the soil-building practices for which payments may be earned aim at these goals:

Preserving productivity of potato land.
Improving pasture land.
Increasing acreage of legume hay and productivity of all hay lands.
Reforesting hillsides that are eroding and are too poor to continue to farm.
Improving farm woodlands.

New practices which apply only to Aroostook County are contour cultivating and strip cropping. Those practices are especially needed on some Aroostook County land, Mr. _____ said.

Commenting on this year's restricted diversion program, he said:

"Although many other parts of the country need fewer soil-depleting crops and more soil-conserving crops, many Maine farmers already have their land in pretty good balance. Some of our counties don't need a diversion program. Con-

31-37 (more)

sequently the AAA program in Maine pays more attention to soil-building practices and less to diversion. This change is in line with the aim of the program to encourage the wisest use of land in each part of the country, and to promote national welfare by methods most helpful to the farmers who use them."

Counties where diversion payments may be earned are Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo. Other counties may be added to the list if recommended by county and State committees and approved by the director of the AAA Northeast Division.

Payments may be earned by diverting up to 15 percent of a farm's soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops. The payments will be made on a per-acre basis, and will vary with the productivity of each farm. The national average will be $9 an acre, as compared with a $10 average last year.

Soil-building payments which may be earned for each of the various practices will represent part of the cash cost of using the practice. For practices which require lime or fertilizer the payments will be based on the amounts of the materials used. This is a change from last year, when all payments were on a per-acre basis.

One of the rates of payment which has been increased is that for reforestation. Farmers can earn $10 an acre this year for planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties.

The total amount of soil-building payments which may be earned for any one farm will be limited by the soil-building allowance for that farm. Mr._____ said that the same method was followed last year. "It means", he said, "that a farmer may earn a sum up to the amount of his allowance depending on the number and extent of the soil-building practices. But he cannot earn more than his allowance no matter how many practices he uses."

31-37 (more)

For most farms in the State, soil-building allowances will be larger than they were last year. Mr._____ explained that this change was possible because diversion payments have become less important. The 1937 soil-building allowance for each farm will be established as follows:

1. (a) <u>On farms not eligible for diversion</u>:

   $1 for each acre of cropland, except commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits. Or,

   (b) <u>On farms eligible for diversion</u>:

   In most cases $1 for each acre of cropland minus the number of acres in soil-depleting crops.

2. $2 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

3. $1 additional for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

4. $2 additional for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

5. 40 cents for each acre of fenced open noncrop pasture land which is in excess of half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

The sum of those five items will be a farm's soil-building allowance, with these exceptions: No farm not eligible for diversion will have an allowance of less than $20. Mr._____ explained that this does not mean that every soil-building payment will be at least $20, but only that every farmer whose farm is not eligible for diversion will have a chance to earn up to $20.

No farm eligible for diversion payments will have an allowance of less than $10.

The list of soil-building practices and other details of the program as

it applies in Maine were based on recommendations of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Payments provided in the program are contingent upon a Congressional appropriation to carry out the purpose of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

As previously announced, local administration of the program will be in the hands of committees elected by farmers. Mr._____ said that dates of community meetings for the purpose of electing officers will be announced soon.

Approved soil-building practices for Maine and rates of payment for each follow:

MAINE

Practice number	Description of practice.
LIMING.	
1.	Applying 500 to 4,000 lbs. of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to crop or pasture land.

Payment, in Area A - $1.00 per 500 lbs.

in Area B - $1.25 per 500 lbs.

Area A includes: Waldo, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, and Cumberland Counties.

Area B includes: Hancock, Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Washington, and York Counties.

FERTILIZING CONSERVING CROPS.

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen or approved combinations of these materials in approved amounts, subject to such limitations as are stated herein or may be specified later, to established sod (in

31-37

(more)

pastures, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops in orchards. No payment will be made for nitrogen in any use in excess of 32 pounds per acre, or for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts and when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

2.	Payment, for available phosphoric acid	4 cents per lb.
3.	Payment, for available potash	3 cents per lb.
4.	Payment, for available nitrogen	4 cents per lb.

SEEDING.

5. Seeding approved varieties of biennial or perennial legumes or mixtures containing such legumes, using at least 8 pounds per acre of approved medium red clover seed or its equivalent in other legume seed, on land prepared for seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

Payment, $2 per acre.

GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS.

6. Plowing or disking under at least two months' growth of winter wheat, winter rye, or winter barley, as a green-manure crop, or leaving on the

land at least a two months' growth of other annual nonleguminous plants used as a green-manure crop.

Payment, $1.50 per acre.

7. Plowing or disking under or leaving on the land at least two months' growth of annual legumes as a green-manure crop.

Payment, $2.50 per acre.

GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS ON VEGETABLE LAND.

8. Plowing under the second year crop of red clover in its entirety after at least a full season's growth, on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables (including potatoes) so that the green-manure crop replaces at least one crop of commercial vegetables (including potatoes) in 1937.

Payment, $5 per acre.

9. Devoting continuously in 1937 to green-manure or cover crops, land from which no crop is harvested in 1937 on which potatoes were grown in 1934, 1935, or 1936 that is not adapted to potato production; or devoting continuously in 1937 to green-manure or cover crops, land from which no crop is harvested in 1937 on which commercial vegetables have been continuously grown during at least the three years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Payment, $5 per acre.

ORCHARDS.

10. Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grasses, legumes, or green-manure or cover crops.

Payment, $2 per ton on an amount not in excess of 5 tons per acre.

CONTOUR CULTIVATING AND STRIP CROPPING IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY ONLY.

11. Cultivating on the contour when the slope is 5 percent or greater. This practice shall be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based upon the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Service.

12. Establishing or maintaining contour strips of sod on fields with a slope of 5 percent or greater devoted to intertilled crops. This practice shall be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based upon the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Service.

WOODLANDS.

13. Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

Payment, $10 per acre.

14. With prior approval of the county committee in accordance with instructions issued through the State committee, improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees or thinning or pruning, to develop approximately 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over an acre of woodland.

Payment, $3 per acre.

15. Constructing fence consisting of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 15 cents per rod.

16. Constructing fence consisting of not less than three strands of barbed wire, or woven wire, at least 24 inches high, with not less than one strand of barbed wire, with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodlots previously used for pasture.

Payment, 20 cents per rod.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: UPON NOTIFICATION BY WIRE OF APPROVAL
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 948
(New Hampshire - Northeast Region)

APPROVED SOIL PRACTICES FOR 1937 ANNOUNCED

Details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to New Hampshire were announced today by _____, State Extension Director (or chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee).

The new program for the State offers farmers a chance to use more soil-building practices than they used last year. Except for tobacco, diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will not be a part of the program in New Hampshire this year. Mr. _____ said that details of the program for farms that grow tobacco will be announced soon. Some of the provisions announced today do NOT apply to farms growing tobacco.

Most of the soil-building practices for which payments may be earned aim at one of these goals:

Improving pasture land.
Increasing acreage of legume hay and productivity of all hay lands.
Reforesting hillsides that are eroding and are too poor to continue to farm.
Increasing farm woodlands.

A new type of practice consists of developing a comprehensive conservation program for a farm. It would include making a map of the farm and cooperating with extension and conservation officials in working out a farm management and conservation program covering a period of several years. Mr. _____ said that the new practice is an experiment which may prove very useful in developing a permanent conservation policy.

42-37 (more)

Commenting on the absence of a general diversion program for New Hampshire this year he said:

"Although many other parts of the country need fewer soil-depleting crops and more soil-conserving crops, New Hampshire farmers already have their land in pretty good balance. We don't need a diversion program. But in looking to the future we do need to maintain and build up our pasture, hay land, and woodland. Consequently, the AAA program in New Hampshire concentrates on soil-building practices. This change is in line with the aim of the program to encourage the wisest use of land in each part of the country, and to promote national welfare by methods most helpful to the farmers who use them."

Payments which may be earned for each of the various practices will represent part of the cash cost of using the practice. For practices which require lime or fertilizer the payments will be based on the amounts of the materials used. This is a change from last year, when all payments were on a per-acre basis.

One of the rates of payment which has been increased is that for reforestation. Farmers can earn $10 an acre this year for planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties. This year, also, one practice consists of improving the stand of farm woodlands by removing weed trees and thinning.

The total amount of soil-building payments which may be earned for any one farm will be limited by the soil-building allowance for that farm. Mr. _____ said that the same method was followed last year. "It means", he said, "that a farmer may earn a sum up to the amount of his allowance depending on the number and extent of the soil-building practices. But he cannot earn more than his allowance no matter how many practices he uses."

For most farms in the State, soil-building allowances will be larger than they were last year. Mr. _____ explained that this change was possible because no diversion payments are being offered. The 1937 soil-building allow-

ance for each farm will be established as follows:

$1 for each acre of cropland, except commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits.

$2 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of fenced open noncrop pasture land which is in excess of half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

The sum of those five items will be a farm's soil-building allowance except in the case of farms for which allowances would be less than $20. No farm will have an allowance of less than $20. Mr. _____ explained that this does not mean that every soil-building payment will be at least $20, but only that every farmer will have a chance to earn up to $20.

The list of soil-building practices and other details of the program as it applies in New Hampshire were based on recommendations of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The payments provided for in the program are contingent upon a Congressional appropriation to carry out the purpose of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

As previously announced, local administration of the program will be in the hands of committees elected by farmers. Mr. _____ said that dates of community meetings for the purpose of electing officers will be announced soon.

Approved soil-building practices for New Hampshire and rates of payment for each follow:

Practice Number	Description of Practice and Date of Payment

LIMING.

1. Applying 500 to 6,000 lbs. of ground limestone, or its equivalent per acre, to crop or pasture land.

Payment, in Area A - $1 per 500 pounds.

Payment, in Area B - $1.25 per 500 pounds.

Area A. includes: Cheshire and Sullivan Counties.

Area B. includes: All other counties in the State.

FERTILIZING CONSERVING CROPS.

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen or approved combinations of these materials in approved amounts, subject to such limitations as are stated herein or may be specified later, to established sod (in pastures, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops in orchards. No payment will be made for nitrogen in any use in excess of 32 pounds per acre, or for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts and when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

2. Payment, for available phosphoric acid 4 cents per pound.

3. Payment, for available potash 3 cents per pound.

4. Payment, for available nitrogen 4 cents per pound.

(more)

SEEDING.

5. Seeding approved medium red clover or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of approved medium red clover seed or its equivalent in other clover seed, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

Payment, $2 per acre.

6. Seeding approved alfalfa or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of approved alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

Payment, $3 per acre.

GREEN-MANURE CROPS.

7. Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or mixtures of these which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

Payment, $1.50 per acre.

8. Plowing or disking under biennial legumes or perennial legumes for which no seeding payment has been made under this or previous programs and from which no crop has been harvested and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

Payment, $2.50 per acre.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices 7 or 8 if the crop is one that is normally winterkilled, and if the State Committee rules that

leaving on the land for plowing under the following year is good farming practice.

ORCHARDS.

9. Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grass, legumes, or green-manure or cover crops.

Payment, $2 per ton on an amount not in excess of 5 tons per acre.

10. Renovating an approved area of abandoned or neglected orchard land by removing the trees, including the stumps, and establishing an approved soil-conserving crop on the renovated land. $15 per acre is the largest payment which will be made for this practice.

Payment will be made at the rate of 2 cents per inch of total circumference of all trees removed, measured at a height of 1 foot from the ground.

WOODLANDS.

11. Planting not less than 500 transplanted forest trees of approved varieties or root pruned seedlings of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

Payment, $10 per acre.

12. Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting wood trees or thinning or pruning other trees, to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over an acre of woodland. Operators shall obtain approval before performing this practice.

Payment, $3 per acre.

13. Constructing fence consisting of not less than two strands of barbed wire

with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 15 cents per rod.

14. Constructing fence consisting of not less than three strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm wood lots previously used for pasture.

Payment, 20 cents per rod.

FARM PLAN.

15. Developing a comprehensive conservation program for the farm. Requirements for payment for this practice include: (a) Preparing in conference with the proper extension or conservation representative a plan for the uses and management of crop and pasture lands, and, in certain cases, woodlands; the plan to be submitted as an integral part of a general farm management plan for the farm, covering a period of several years; (b) approval of the plan by the county committee as providing for satisfactory improvement in the economic use and conservation of the land; (c) submitting as background for the plan a map of the farm prepared according to specifications prescribed by the State committee; and (d) making such a start in 1937 in carrying out the plan as is approved by the county committee as satisfactory evidence that it has been seriously adopted as a working program for the farm.

Payment, $10, and 5 cents for each acre of land mapped. The total payment on any farm shall not exceed $25.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 949
(Western Region)

"NONDIVERSION" CLASSIFICATION AIDS SMALL FARMS

Small farmers, by having their soil-building allowances computed on their total acreage of cropland, rather than on soil-conserving acreage, will be able to participate in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program much more widely than they did in 1936, George E. Farrell, director for the Western Region of the AAA says. Mr. Farrell outlines the benefits of the 1937 Program to the small producer, as follows:

"The program is adapted to small farms by what is known as the 'nondiversion farm' classification. When a farm is classified as a nondiversion farm, the soil-building allowance is computed on the cropland basis, and this enables the small farmer to participate in the program without throwing his farm "out of balance", which would be the case on many small farms if a large portion of the payment had to be earned by diversion.

"Ordinarily a nondiversion farm will be one with less than 20 acres in the soil-depleting base, or one deemed to be in balance in respect to the proportions of the farm in soil-depleting and in soil-conserving crops.

"The soil-building allowance will be figured by multiplying 80 cents by the number of acres of cropland on the farm, adjusted to productivity. In addition, the soil-building allowance for these small farms will include $1 for each acre in orchards, vineyards, nut trees, and bush fruits, and for commercial vegetables if single-cropped in 1936 and $2 an acre for vegetables if double-cropped in 1936. Also there is a pasture allowance which may be added in some cases.

"These nondiversion farms will earn only soil-building payments, as there will be no acreage diversion. The minimum soil-building allowance for a nondiversion farm is $20 an acre."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 950
(Western Region)

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE IS "EXPENSE FUND"

Every farmer who participates in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program will have for his farm a soil-building allowance which may be considered as a sort of expense fund, according to George E. Farrell, Director of the AAA for the Western Region. The soil-building allowance limits the amount of money which a farmer may earn by employing approved soil-building practices.

"This is because every farmer will know before he begins his farming operations this year approximately how big the fund, or soil-building allowance, will be for his farm", Mr. Farrell says. He will know that he can earn or draw up to as much as this allowance, and he will also know that he can not draw upon this account unless he actually performs certain soil-building practices.

"The amount of the soil-building allowance depends upon the size and type of the individual farm. The allowance will be set up for each farm out of the funds available for the national program", Mr. Farrell says.

"Practice payments may be earned from the soil-building allowance by planting soil-conserving crops, such as crested wheatgrass and alfalfa, or by any of a number of such practices as strip cropping, terracing, and contour listing. They are in addition to the diversion payments, which will average $6 an acre for the country as a whole.

"Soil-building allowances this year will be larger than last year for most farms.

38-37

(more)

"The soil-building allowance for diversion farms (all farms except small farms with less than 20 acres in the soil-depleting base or which are classed as non-diversion farms for other reasons) will be figured by adding up as many of the following items as apply to the farm:

"$1 an acre for each acre in soil-conserving crops on the farm this year, up to the total acres in the soil-conserving base. (This base is the total number of acres in cropland, less the soil-depleting base and any orchard and vineyard acreage.)

"$4 an acre, adjusted to the productivity of the land, for acreage diverted for payment.

"Orchard allowance of 80 cents an acre, adjusted to productivity, for the acreage in orchards, vineyards, nut trees, and bush fruits.

"Flat orchard allowance of $1 an acre for land in orchards, vineyards, nut trees, and bush fruits, and $1 an acre for land in commercial vegetables if single-cropped in 1936 and $2 an acre if double-cropped in 1936.

"Pasture allowance of 50 cents for each animal unit (over 5) which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.

"On the smaller, non-diversion farms, the soil-building allowance will be figured by adding up as many of the following items as apply:

"80 cents an acre, adjusted to productivity, for the total acreage in cropland.

"A flat orchard rate of $1 an acre for land in orchards, vineyards, nut trees, bush fruits, and $1 an acre for land in commercial vegetables; $2 an acre for land in commercial vegetables if double-cropped in 1936.

"Pasture allowance of 50 cents for each animal unit (over 5) which the non-crop pasture land on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season."

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Extension Service, Office of Information and
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Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 951
(Western Region -- Colorado)

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Colorado farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal
(Extension Director or AAA Official)
approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,00

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington, D. C. following recommendations made in this State and meetings held in November and December in Washington, D. C., which were attended by N. N. Bailey, of Matheson, chairman, and D. J. Harman, of Fleming, member, of the State Committee and J. E. Morrison, of the State Extension Service.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, _____ says, by making a somewhat larger soil-building allowance possible for each farm. Special practices have been established for counties in Eastern Colorado. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case, can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses and for such practices as natural reseeding to restore native cover, planting of sod pieces, weed control, planting and maintaining forest trees, plowing under of specified green manure crops (except wheat), terracing, seeding of cover crops, reseeding farm pastures, and in special areas, controlled summer fallowing, establishment of strip cropping and fallow, contour listing, fall or winter listing and control of wind erosion.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

Payments for range practices which may be earned on a ranching unit include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, range fencing, rodent control, reseeding range land, and natural reseeding of range land by deferred grazing.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses have the general requirements that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of

perennial legumes including alfalfa, white clover, red clover, alsike clover, and others as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2.50 an acre for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses, including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama, buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grasses), rye grasses, redtop and such others as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVERS: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for this crop.)

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following list of soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

GREEN MANURE CROPS: $2 an acre for turning under as green manure at least two months' growth of soybeans, cowpeas, or field peas or for leaving full growth on the land when planted in orchards.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as bind weed, white top,

Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and white ragweed.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation of interspaces and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

PLANTING SOD PIECES: $4 an acre for planting sod pieces of approved perennial grasses between February 1 and October 31, 1937.

WINTER COVER CROPS: $2 an acre for growing and plowing under, after at least two months' growth, of winter vetch or crimson clover preceding or following a vegetable crop or in an orchard or vineyard; $1 an acre for winter rye or barley handled in the same manner.

ADDING ORGANIC MATTER IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS: $5 an acre for incorporating into the soil not less than 5 tons dry weight of organic material per acre in orchards and vineyards between February 1 and October 31, 1937.

TERRACING: 40 cents per 100 linear feet for terracing, with projects approved in advance by the county committee.

RESEEDING OF NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of seed sown to reseed depleted non-crop pasture land to approved perennial grasses or mixtures, with a limit of $2 per acre.

CONTOUR FURROWING OF NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour of noncrop pasture land.

Special Dryland Practices

The following six practices, especially designed for dryland areas, will apply in the counties of: Adams, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Cheyenne, Crowley Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincol Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, Yuma,

(more)

and any other areas which may be approved later. There are detailed specifications for each of these practices also.

CONTROLLED SUMMERFALLOW: 50 cents an acre for controlled summerfallow which will result in a minimum of wind and water erosion and on which the first tillage occurs before June 15, 1937.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STRIP CROPPING AND FALLOW: $1 an acre for establishment in 1937 of strip cropping and fallow.

CONTOUR LISTING OF LAND IN PROCESS OF NATURAL RESEEDING: $1 an acre for contour listing of cropland which is in the process of natural reseeding to native pasture.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of cropland to native grasses, with projects approved in advance by county committee.

LISTING: 25 cents an acre for fall or winter listing to control wind erosion, with advance approval of county committee.

COVER CROPS: $2 an acre for planting of sudan grass or sorghum cover crop to control wind erosion with no utilization of crop and with advance approval of community committee.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Colorado:

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers; 7½ cents an acre for control of prairie dogs; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vegetation, provided the operator does not permit his remaining rangeland to be overgrazed.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 952
(Western Region--Arizona)

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Arizona farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by George W. Barr, Acting Director of Extension for Arizona, following formal approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington, D. C. following recommendations made in Arizona last fall, and meetings held in November and December in Washington which were attended by Harry A. Stewart, of Phoenix, chairman of the State Committee and Carl Teeter, executive secretary of the State Committee.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, Mr. Barr says, by making more liberal provisions for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate foreach. In no case, can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses, and for such practices as terracing, contour listing, weed control, and

48-37 (more)

the plowing under of green manure crops.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, building range fencing, rodent control, reseeding range land, and establishment of fire guards.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, ladino, and others as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2.50 for seeding.

BIENNIAL LEGUMES: $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume (except sweet clover) such as red clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and others which may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVERS: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual seeet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested; otherwise $1 for seeding.

MIXTURES OF PERENNIAL AND BIENNIAL LEGUMES AND PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

RENOVATION OF PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $2 an acre for renovating perennial legumes where noxious weeds, including Johnson grass, white horse nettle, bind weed, nut grass, blue weed, camel's thorn, and death weed, are pulled or burned out between February 1, and August 15, 1937.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRACES: 40 cents per 100 linear feet of terraces on projects approved in advance by the county committee.

CONTOUR LISTING AND FALLOW: $1 an acre when performed on non-irrigated crop land and provided no soil-depleting crop is harvested from the land in 1937.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds including bind weed, blue weed, camel's thorn, white horse nettle, nut grass, death grass, and Johnson grass, on projects approved in advance by the county committee.

GREEN MANURE CROPS: $2 an acre for turning under as green manure biennial or annual legumes after two months' growth on irrigated land; $1 an acre for turning under as green manure an annual legume cover crop equivalent to two months' growth on non-irrigated cropland; $1 an acre for turning under a winter small grain cover crop when preceding or following a vegetable crop grown in 1937 or in commercial orchards in 1937, after attaining at least two month's growth.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Arizona.

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels; 7½ cents an acre for control of prairie dogs.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage shrubs.

FIRE GUARDS: 3 cents per 100 linear feet for plowing fire guards.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

48-37 (1-21-37)

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United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 953
(Western Region - New Mexico

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SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which New Mexico farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by G. R. Quesenberry, Director of Extension for New Mexico, following formal approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington, D. C., following recommendations made in New Mexico last fall and meetings held in November and December in Washington which were attended by T. R. Ogden, of Loving, of the State Committee and W. A. Wunsch, of the State College.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, Mr. Quesenberry says, by making more liberal provisions for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case, can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses, and for such practices as terracing, contour listing, weed control, planting of sod pieces, border planting, planting trees, contour strip cropping, controlled

49-37 (more)

summerfallowing, and the plowing under of green manure crops.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the construction of earthen pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading to prevent soil washing, building range fences, rodent control, reseeding range land, and establishment of fire guards.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate bein paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lowe rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, ladino, and others as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2.50 for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

(more)

BIENNIAL LEGUMES: $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume (except sweet clover) such as red clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVERS: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following list of soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

PLANTING OF SOD PIECES: $4 an acre for planting sod pieces of perennial grasses between February 1 and October 31, 1937.

RENOVATION OF PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $2 an acre for renovating perennial legumes where noxious weeds, including bind weed, blue weed, goatheads, and blue thistle, are pulled or burned out between February 1, and August 15, 1937.

GREEN MANURE CROPS: $2 an acre for turning under as green manure a growth equivalent to a full cutting of biennial or annual legumes on irrigated land; $1 an acre for turning under as green manure an annual legume crop after two months' growth on non-irrigated land; $1 an acre for turning under a winter small grain cover crop when preceding or following a 1937 vegetable crop or in commercial orchards in 1937, after attaining at least two months' growth.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRACES: 40 cents per 100 linear feet of terraces on projects approved in advance by the county committee.

CONTOUR LISTING: $1 an acre for contour listing when performed on non-irrigated crop land and provided no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937; $2 an acre when Sudan or sorghum cover crops are planted to control wind erosion, if not harvested or pastured.

BORDER PLANTING: $1 an acre for borders planted on non-irrigated cropland, if not cut for hay or grain.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation of the following perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee: bind weed, blue weed, goatheads, and blue thistle.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre, such planting projects to have advance approval of the county committee; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

CONTOUR STRIP CROPPING AND FALLOW: $1 an acre for contour strip planting, on non-irrigated land, with only the area planted to strip crops to be counted.

CONTROLLED SUMMER FALLOWING: 50 cents an acre for controlled fallow on non-irrigated land resulting in a minimum of wind and water erosion, and commenced before June 15, 1937.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for New Mexico.

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers, 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels; 7½ cents an acre for control of prairie dogs.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage shrubs.

FIRE GUARDS: 3 cents per 100 linear feet for establishing fire guards.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 954
(Western Region--Montana)

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Montana farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal
(Extension Director or AAA official)
approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington following recommendations made in Montana last fall and meetings held in Washington, D. C., this winter which were attended by Henry Sheffels, of Great Falls, chairman, and H. M. Ehrmanntraut, of Plentywood, member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and P. L. Slagsvold, of the Montana State College.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, Mr. _____ says, through more liberal provision for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case, can the total amount earned for practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. In the majority of cases the amount of the soil-building allowance will depend on the number of acres diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base and the number

of acres in soil-conserving crops in 1937.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses, and for such practices as restoration of cropland to native grasses, planting and maintaining of forest trees, noxious weed control, establishment of strip cropping and fallow, plowless fallow, plowing under soybeans and field peas as green manure, seeding of winter cover crops, reseeding of native perennial grasses on non-crop pasture land, and contour listing.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, and range fencing.

Payment Rates for Legumes and Grasses

The conditions for payments regarding legumes have the following general requirements. Good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established for both legumes and grasses, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured and the nurse crop, if any, is not harvested for grain or hay. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid even though the soil-conserving crop is established. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, Kudzu, sericea, white clover, and others as

may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2.50 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL LEGUMES (except sweet clover): $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume such as red clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: (except crested wheat grass) $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for seeding this crop.)

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation, and $10 an acre for chemical treatment, of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as bind weed, Russian knapweed, white top, leafy spurge, Canada thistle.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre, such planting projects to have advance approval of the county committee; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

STRIP CROPPING AND FALLOW: $1 an acre for establishment of alternate strips and fallow in 1937.

PLOWLESS FALLOW: 50 cents an acre for plowless fallow which reduces wind and water erosion, with first tillage performed before June 15, 1937.

COVER CROPS: 50 cents an acre for seeding small grains other than winter wheat or rye on summerfallowed land after July 15, 1937.

GREEN MANURE: $2 an acre for plowing under annual legumes, including cowpeas, field peas, field beans, and soybeans when seeded on irrigated lands and turned under at least two months' growth and with no other utilization.

SOLID CONTOUR LISTING: $1 an acre for solid contour listing to retard water and wind erosion.

RESEEDING NON-CROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of native perennial grass seed sown, up to $2 per acre.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of non-irrigated cropland to native vegetation by natural reseeding.

TERRACING: 40 cents per 100 feet of terracing when projects are approved in advance by the county committee.

DIKING FOR FLOOD WATER DIVERSION: $1 an acre for diking non-irrigated cropland for flood water diversion.

ORCHARD COVER CROPS: $2 an acre for the seeding in orchards of leguminous cover crops, including alfalfa, sweet clover, crimson clover, and such other bi-

ennial or perennial legumes as may be approved.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Montana:

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot for 4-inch casing and 50 cents per linear foot for 2-inch casing.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage.

FIRE GUARDS: 3 cents per 100 linear feet for plowing fire guards.

RODENT CONTROL: 7½ cents an acre for control of prairie dogs; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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(Western Region - North Dakota)

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SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which North Dakota farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal approval
(Extension Director or AAA official)
of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington following recommendations made in North Dakota last fall, and meetings held in Washington, D.C. this winter which were attended by A. S. Marshall of Ellendale, chairman, and Fred C. Aandahl, of Litchville, member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and N. D. Gorman, State county agent leader.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, Mr. _____ says, by making more liberal provisions for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case can the total amount earned for practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. In the majority of cases, the amount of the soil-building allowance will depend on the number of acres diverted in 1937 from the soil-depleting base and the number of acres in soil-conserving crops in 1937.

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(more)

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses, and for such practices as restoration of cropland to native grasses, planting and maintaining of forest trees, noxious weed control, establishment of strip cropping and fallow, plowless fallow, plowing under soybeans and field peas as green manure, seeding of winter cover crops, reseeding of native perennial grasses on non-crop pasture land, and contour listing.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, and range fencing.

Payment Rates for Legumes and Grasses

The conditions for payments regarding legumes have the general requirements that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established for both legumes and grasses, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured and the nurse crop, if any, is not harvested for grain or hay. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid, even though the soil-conserving crop is established. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, red clover, white clover, and others as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2.50 an acre for seeding.

(more)

PERENNIAL GRASSES (except CRESTED WHEAT GRASS): $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for seeding this crop.)

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding. The grass mixtures used must conform to that recommended by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State Committee.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation, and $10 an acre for chemical treatment, of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as hoary crest, bind weed, Russian knapweed, white top, leafy spurge and Canadian thistle.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre, such planting projects to have advance approval of the county committee; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

(more)

STRIP CROPPING AND FALLOW: $1 an acre for establishment of alternate strips and fallow in 1937.

PLOWLESS FALLOW: 50 cents an acre for plowless fallow which reduces wind and water erosion, with first tillage performed before June 1, 1937.

COVER CROPS: 50 cents an acre for seeding small grains other than winter wheat or rye on summerfallowed land after July 15, 1937.

GREEN MANURE: $1 an acre for plowing under field peas and soybeans after at least 2 months' growth and with no other utilization.

SOLID CONTOUR LISTING: $1 an acre for solid contour listing to retard water and wind erosion.

RESEEDING NON-CROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of native perennial grass seed sown, up to $2 per acre.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for North Dakota:

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot for four-inch casing and 50 cents for two-inch casing.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear foot of permanent ditching.

(more)

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep, or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: UPON NOTIFICATION BY WIRE OF APPROVAL
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editor (Utah)

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 956
(Western Region - Utah)

FEB 1937 U.S.D.A.

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Utah farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by William Peterson, Director of Extension for Utah, following formal approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington, D. C., following recommendations made in Utah and meetings held in November and December in Washington which were attended by J. W. Gillman, of Orem, member of the State Committee and W. W. Owens, assistant director for agriculture of the Extension Service.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, Mr. Peterson says, by making more liberal provisions for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case can the total amount earned by soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses and for such practices as natural reseeding to restore native cover, weed control, planting and maintaining forest trees, approved summerfallowing, plowing under

specified green manure crops on irrigated land, and application of commercial fertilizer in connection with planting legumes.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, range fencing, rodent control, reseeding range land, and establishment of fire guards.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established, the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, white clover, and others as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2.50 for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for this crop.)

(more)

BIENNIAL LEGUMES: $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a bi-nnial legume (except sweet clover) such as red clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mix-tures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVERS: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $1 for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

GREEN MANURE CROPS: $2 an acre for turning under annual legumes as green manure or for turning under a growth equivalent to a full cutting of perennial or bi-nnial legumes on irrigated land only; $1 an acre for green manuring small grains on irrigated land only by turning under before or during the blooming stage.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation or burn-ing while green, and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds in projects approved in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as white top, wild morning glory, Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, and perennial sow thistle.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time per-formance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time of compliance; $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per rod-row for planting windbreaks.

(more)

APPROVED SUMMER FALLOWING: 50 cents an acre for approved fallow on non-irrigated land which reduces wind and water erosion.

RESEEDING OF NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of seed sown to reseed depleted non-crop pasture land to approved perennial grasses or mixtures, with a limit of $1.50 per acre.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of non-irrigated cropland to native vegetation by natural reseeding.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER IN CONNECTION WITH LEGUMES: $2.25 per acre for application of one 125-pound bag of treble superphosphate per acre (equivalent to 60 pounds of available superphosphate) in connection with the planting of legumes.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Utah:

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers, 7½ cents an acre for control of prairie dogs; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage.

FIRE GUARDS: 3 cents per 100 linear feet for plowing fire guards.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vegetation, provided the operator does not permit the remaining range land to be overgrazed.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating

RELEASE: UPON NOTIFICATION BY WIRE OF APPROVAL
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editor (Wyoming)

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 957
Western Region -- Wyoming

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payment which Wyoming farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal approval
(Director or AAA official)
of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,00

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington follo ing recommendations made in Wyoming last fall and meetings held in November and December in Washington which were attended by George G. Reed, of Pine Bluffs, chairman of the State Committee and Donald R. Sabin, executive secretary of the State Committee.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more tha did the 1936 program, Mr. _____ says, by making more liberal provisions for the establishment of a soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amoun of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and gras es, and for such practices as terracing, winter listing, weed control, planting

forest trees, strip cropping, controlled summerfallowing, and restoration of natural vegetative cover.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

Payments for range practices which may be earned on a ranching unit includ contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, building dams and spillways, water spreading, range fencing, rodent control, and natural reseeding of range land by deferred grazing.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, red clover, white clover, and others as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2.50 for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS AND LEGUME MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and perennial grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $1 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for seeding this crop.)

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following list of soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRACES: 40 cents per 100 linear feet of terraces on projects approved in advance by the county committee.

WINTER LISTING TO PREVENT WIND EROSION: 25 cents an acre for winter listing to prevent wind erosion, with projects to be approved in advance by county committee in those counties for which this practice is approved.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds on projects approve in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as bind weed, Russian knapweed, white top, leafy spurge, and white ragweed.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre, such planting projects to have advance approval of the county committee; $4 an acre for maintaining tree planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees u

to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

STRIP CROPPING AND FALLOW: $1 an acre for establishment of alternate strips and fallow in 1937. Payment on the fallow only. This practice may earn payment only in the following counties: Laramie, Goshen, Platte, Niobrara, Converse, Natrona, Weston, Crook, and Campbell.

CONTROLLED SUMMER FALLOWING: 50 cents an acre for controlled fallow which reduces wind and water erosion, with first tillage performed before June 15, 1937 This practice may be performed for payment in the nine counties listed for strip cropping, and also in Sheridan, Johnson, and Lincoln counties.

RESTORATION TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of cropland to native grasses by natural reseeding.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Wyoming.

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

DAMS, DIKES, AND SPILLWAYS: 30 cents per cubic yard for construction of dams, dikes, and spillways to control flood water.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers; 7½ cents an acre for control of prairie dogs; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses.

NATURAL RESEEDING BY DEFERRED GRAZING: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of aiding natural reseeding, provided the operator does not permit his remaining range land to be overgrazed.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 958
(Western Region - Washington)

FEB 9 1937

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Washington farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal
(Extension Director or AAA official)
approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington, D. C., following recommendations made in this State and meetings held in November and December in Washington, D. C., which were attended by John M. McGregor, of Hooper, of the State Committee and R. M. Turner, of the State Extension Service.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, _____ says, by making more liberal provision for the establishment of a soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses and for such practices as natural reseeding to restore native cover, weed control, planting and maintaining forest trees, trashy summerfallowing, plowing

54-37 (more)

under of specified green manure crops (except wheat), application of commercial fertilizer in connection with planting legumes, removal of abandoned orchards and seeding to legumes or grasses, seeding of cover crops, reseeding farm pastures.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells water spreading, range fencing, rodent control, reseeding range land, establishment of fire guards and natural reseeding of range land by deferred grazing.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established, the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, white clover, red clover, ladino, and others as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2.50 an acre for seeding.

(more)

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses (except crested wheat grass) if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for this crop.)

BIENNIAL LEGUMES (except sweet clover): $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume such as alsike clover and others which may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVERS: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following list of soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

Certain practices apply only in Western Washington. This area includes the counties of Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Pierce, Jefferson, Clallam, King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, San Juan, and Island.

GREEN MANURE CROPS: $2 an acre for turning under as green manure at least two months' growth of such crops as annual legumes and mixtures of annual legumes

and small grains on irrigated land and in Western Washington with no utilization for grain, pasture, seed, or canning purposes; $1 an acre for the same on non-irrigated land in Eastern Washington; $1 an acre for turning under as green manure rye after two months' growth.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as white top, wild morning glory, Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and Siberian mustard.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

TRASHY SUMMER FALLOWING: 50 cents an acre for trashy fallow on non-irrigated land which reduces wind and water erosion.

RESEEDING OF NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of seed sown to reseed depleted non-crop pasture land to approved perennial grasses or mixtures, with a limit of $2 per acre.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of non-irrigated cropland to native vegetation by natural reseeding.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER IN CONNECTION WITH LEGUMES: $2.25 per acre for application of not less than 60 pounds of available superphosphate per acre in connection with the planting of legumes.

ORCHARD REMOVAL AND SEEDING TO LEGUMES AND GRASSES: $5 an acre for removal of all trees in an abandoned orchard and seeding to perennial grasses or legumes in 1937.

COVER CROPS: $1 an acre for seeding winter wheat or rye in the spring of 1937 as a cover crop.

MULCHING IN ORCHARDS: $4 an acre for the application of at least two tons of specified mulching materials per acre in orchards.

APPLYING LIME (in Western Washington): $3 a ton for applying between 1 and 3 tons of ground limestone or its equivalent per acre in Western Washington.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Washington:

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage.

FIRE GUARDS: 3 cents per 100 linear feet for plowing fire guards.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vegetation, provided the operator does not permit his remaining rangeland to be overgrazed.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

54-37 (1-21-37) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: UPON NOTIFICATION BY WIRE OF APPROVAL
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editor (Nevada)

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 959
(Western Region--Nevada)

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Nevada farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.
(Extension Director or AAA official)

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington following recommendations made in Nevada last fall and meetings held in Washington, D. C., this winter which were attended by George F. Ogilvie, of Lee, chairman, and Edward C. Reed, of Reno, executive secretary, of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the State Extension Service.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, Mr. _____ says, by making more liberal provisions for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case, can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses, and for such practices as restoration of cropland to native grasses,

55-37 (more)

planting of forest trees, noxious weed control, approved summer fallow, plowing under of green manure crops, and reseeding of native perennial grasses on non-crop pasture land.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, range fencing, reseeding, rodent control, and deferred grazing.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and that it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Grasses and legumes may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, white clover, and others as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2.50 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL LEGUMES (except sweet clover): $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume such as red clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain

or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, brome and others, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for seeding this crop.)

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

SWEET CLOVER: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as Russian knapweed, white top, leafy spurge, Canada thistle, puncture vine, and morning glory.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre.

APPROVED SUMMER FALLOW: 50 cents an acre for approved summer fallow on irrigated cropland which leaves a rough, cloddy surface.

GREEN MANURE: $2 an acre for growing and plowing under annual legumes, alfalfa, and clovers after at least two months' growth; $1 an acre for full growth

of alfalfa worked into the soil in orchards only; $1 an acre for small grains plowed under during or prior to the blooming stage in orchards or in connection with the growing of vegetables.

RESEEDING NON-CROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of native perennial grass seed sown, up to $2 an acre.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of non-irrigated cropland to native vegetation by natural reseeding.

TERRACING: 40 cents per 100 feet of terracing, on projects approved in advance by the county committee.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Nevada:

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vege-

tation, and provided the operator does not permit his remaining rangeland to be overgrazed.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Upon notification by wire of approval.
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 960
(Western Region - Idaho)

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Idaho farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal approval of these
(Extension director or AAA official)
rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington, D. C., following recommendations made in Idaho and meetings held in November and December in Washington which were attended by Ambrose W. Johnson, of Nampa, chairman of the State Committee and H. L. Spence, extension agronomist.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, _____ says, by making more liberal provisions for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses and for such practices as natural reseeding to restore native cover, weed control, planting and maintaining forest trees, trashy summerfallowing, plowing under of

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certain green manure crops (except wheat), application of commercial fertilizer in connection with planting legumes, removal of abandoned orchards and seeding to legumes or grasses, seeding of cover crops, reseeding farm pastures.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, range fencing, rodent control, reseeding range land, establishment of fire guards, railing sagebrush, and natural reseeding of range land by deferred grazing.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established, the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, white clover, red clover, ladino, and others as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $2.50 an acre for seeding.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses (except crested wheat grass) if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for this crop.)

BIENNIAL LEGUMES (except sweet clover): $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume such as alsike clover, and others which may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVERS: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following list of soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

GREEN MANURE CROPS: $2 an acre for turning under as green manure at least two months' growth of field peas on irrigated land; $1 an acre for turning under as green manure rye after two months' growth on irrigated land; 50 cents an acre for turning under as green manure field peas or rye after two months' growth on non-irrigated land.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in

(more)

advance by the county committee, of such weeds as white top, wild morning glory, Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, and leafy spurge.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre, such planting projects to have advance approval of the county committee; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

TRASHY SUMMER FALLOWING: 50 cents an acre for trashy fallow on non-irrigated land which reduces wind and water erosion.

RESEEDING OF NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of seed sown to reseed depleted non-crop pasture land to approved perennial grasses or mixtures, with a limit of $2 per acre.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of non-irrigated cropland to native vegetation by natural reseeding.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER IN CONNECTION WITH LEGUMES: $2.25 per acre for application of one 125-pound bag of treble superphosphate per acre in connection with the planting of legumes.

APPLICATION OF GYPSUM: $2 an acre for the application of not less than 200 pounds of gypsum an acre in connection with the seeding of perennial legumes and grasses in the following cutover counties in Northern Idaho: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Latah, Clearwater, Shoshone, Idaho, and Lewis.

ORCHARD REMOVAL AND SEEDING TO LEGUMES AND GRASSES: $5 an acre for removal of all trees in an abandoned orchard and seeding to perennial grasses or legumes in 1937.

COVER CROPS: $1 an acre for seeding winter wheat or rye in the spring of 1937 as a cover crop.

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Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Idaho.

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage.

FIRE GUARDS: 3 cents per 100 linear feet for plowing fire guards.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vegetation, provided the operator does not permit the remaining range land to be overgrazed.

RAILING SAGEBRUSH: 50 cents an acre for railing sagebrush.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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56-37 (1-21-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: UPON NOTIFICATION BY WIRE OF APPROVAL.
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 961
(Western Region--California)

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which California farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____ _____, following formal
(Extension Director or AAA official)
approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,00

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington following recommendations made in California last fall and meetings held in Washington, D. C., this winter which were attended by M. S. Meeker, of Kerman, member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and W. R. Ralston, of the State Extension Service.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, Mr. _____ says, through more liberal provision for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case, can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses, and for such practices as restoration of cropland to native grasses,

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planting windbreaks, noxious weed control, renovation of orchard lands, plowing under of green manure crops, planting of sod pieces, reseeding of native perennial grasses on non-crop pasture land, and contour listing.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, fire guards, water spreading, reseeding, deferred grazing, and range fencing.

Payment Rates for Grasses and Legumes

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Grasses and legumes may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, ladino, and others as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $2.50 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL LEGUMES (except sweet clover): $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume such as red clover, alsike clover, mammoth clover, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested for grain

or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses including Harding, orchard, brome, dallis, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), Rhodes, rye grasses, Reed's canary, timothy redtop, meadow fescue, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

SWEET CLOVER: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for seeding this crop.)

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation, $5 an acre for flooding, and $10 an acre for chemical treatment, including oil treatment, of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee of such weeds or Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, alkali mallow, Austrian field cress, Bermuda grass, hoary cress, Klamath weed, Johnson grass, wild morning glory, nut grass, and puncture vine.

PLANTING WINDBREAKS: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 400 living trees per acre, such planting projects

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to have advance approval of the county committee; special rates for trees when planted as windbreaks for citrus and deciduous fruit areas in Southern California 1 cent per rod of strips of rye planted to prevent soil-drifting in vegetable and truck crop areas.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS: $2 an acre for growing and plowing under a substantial growth of winter cover crops; $2 an acre for growing and plowing unde summer cover crops; other rates for special circumstances and areas.

RENOVATION OF ORCHARD LANDS: $5 an acre for renovating land from which fruit and nut trees have been removed, including regrading, and establishment of perennial grasses or legumes on irrigated land; $4 an acre for same practice on land formerly in specified types of bush and small fruits and in vineyards.

PLANTING SOD PIECES: $4 an acre for planting sod pieces of approved perennial grasses in 1937.

ADDING ORGANIC MATTER IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS: 75 cents a ton for working leguminous straw into the soil in orchards and vineyards (payment for this practice limited to $3.75 per acre); 50 cents a ton for non-leguminous straw worked into the soil (payment for this practice limited to $2.50 per acre).

RESEEDING NON-CROP PASTURE LAND: 15 cents per pound of native perennial grass seed sown, up to $1.50 per acre.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of non-irrigated cropland to native vegetation by natural reseeding.

TERRACING: 40 cents per 100 feet of terracing, when projects are approved in advance by the county committee.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approv in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approv specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county

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committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for California:

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RESEEDING: 15 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land in northern coast counties with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses; 20 cents per pound of crested wheat grass sown in the counties of Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vegetation, provided the operator does not permit his remaining rangeland to be overgrazed.

FIRE GUARDS: 4 cents per 100 linear feet for plowing fire guards; 12 cents per 100 linear feet for constructing fire guards by clearing away brush.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one cow, or one horse, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: UPON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION BY WIRE OF APPROVAL
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editor (Oregon)

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 962
(Western Region - Oregon)

SOIL BUILDING PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Oregon farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 AAA Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal approval
(Extension director or AAA official)
of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,000.

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington, D. C., following recommendations made in Oregon and meetings held in November and December in Washington which were attended by Norris E. Dodd, of Haines, chairman of the State Committee and W. L. Teutsch, and C. W. Smith of the Extension Service.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more than did the 1936 program, _____ says, by making more liberal provision for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount which any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case can the total amount earned for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses and for such practices as natural reseeding to restore native cover, weed control, planting and maintaining forest trees, trashy summer fallowing, plowing under of

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specified green manure crops (except wheat), application of commercial fertilizer in connection with planting legumes, removal of abandoned orchards and seeding to legumes or grasses, seeding of cover crops, reseeding farm pastures, mulching orchards, and liming.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

The range practices for which stockmen may earn payments include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, range fencing, rodent control, reseeding range land, establishment of fire guards, and natural reseeding of range land by deferred grazing.

Payment Rates for Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on crop land in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, white clover, red clover, ladino, and others as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2.50 an acre for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses (except crested wheat grass) if no nurse crop is harvested

as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for this crop.)

BIENNIAL LEGUMES (except sweet clover): $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume such as alsike clover, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise $2 an acre for seeding.

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVERS: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers and such other annual legumes as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following list of soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

Certain of the practices apply only in Eastern Oregon and others only in Western Oregon. This division, which was also in effect last year, is made essentially because of climatic differences.

Western Oregon includes the counties of Hood River, Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Josephine, Jackson, Curry, Coos, Lincoln, Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia, Yamhill, and Washington.

Eastern Oregon includes the counties of Wasco, Sherman, Morrow, Gilliam, Umatilla, Union, Baker, Wallowa, Malheur, Harney, Wheeler, Grant, Jefferson, Crook, Deschutes, Klamath, and Lake.

GREEN MANURE CROPS: $2 an acre for turning under as green manure at least two months' growth of crops such as annual legumes, and mixtures of annual legumes and small grains, in Western Oregon and on irrigated lands when there is no utilization for grain, pasture, seed or canning purposes; $1 an acre for the same on non-irrigated land in Eastern Oregon; $1 an acre for turning under as green manure rye after two months' growth.

PERENNIAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL: $5 an acre for periodic cultivation and $10 an acre for chemical treatment of perennial noxious weeds on projects approved in advance by the county committee, of such weeds as white top, wild morning glory, Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and Siberian mustard.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre; $4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time performance is checked.

CONTROLLED FALLOW: 50 cents an acre for trashy summer fallow on non-irrigated land in Eastern Oregon which reduces wind and water erosion; 50 cents an acre for establishing strip cropping and fallow in 1937, with only acreage in fallow to count; $1 an acre for establishment of contour strip cropping and fallow, payment to be only for land in fallow.

RESEEDING OF NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of seed sown to reseed depleted non-crop pasture land to approved perennial grasses or mixtures, with a limit of $2 per acre.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of non-irrigated cropland to native vegetation by natural reseeding.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER IN CONNECTION WITH LEGUMES: $2.40 per acre for application of not less than 400 pounds per acre of 17 percent superphosphate in connection with the planting of legumes and grasses in Western Oregon.

(more)

ORCHARD REMOVAL AND SEEDING TO LEGUMES AND GRASSES: $5 an acre for removal of all trees in an abandoned orchard and seeding to perennial grasses or legumes in 1937.

COVER CROPS: $1 an acre for seeding winter wheat or rye in the spring of 1937 as a cover crop on non-irrigated cropland in Eastern Oregon.

MULCHING IN ORCHARDS: $4 an acre for the application of at least two tons of specified mulching materials per acre in orchards.

APPLYING LIME (in Western Oregon): $3 a ton for applying between 1 and 3 tons of ground limestone or its equivalent per acre in Western Oregon.

DISKING IN OF ALFALFA ON IRRIGATED LAND (in Eastern Oregon): $6 an acre for disking in an entire season's growth of alfalfa in Eastern Oregon with no use for hay or seed in 1937.

CONTROL OF WIND EROSION ON CRITICAL BLOW AREAS: $1 an acre for control of wind erosion by making and maintaining furrows of certain specifications at right angles to prevailing winds.

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Oregon:

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

(more)

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RODENT CONTROL: 15 cents an acre for control of pocket gophers; 6 cents an acre for control of ground squirrels.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or forage, with a limit per acre established for certain counties.

FIRE GUARDS: 3 cents per 100 linear feet for plowing fire guards.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vegetation, providing the operator does not permit his remaining rangeland to be overgrazed.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.50 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: UPON NOTIFICATION BY WIRE OF APPROVAL
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editor (Kansas)

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 963
(Western Region--Kansas)

SOIL BUILDING
PAYMENT RATES
ARE ANNOUNCED

The rates of payments which Kansas farmers may earn for soil-building and range-building practices in the 1937 A.A.A. Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, following formal
(Extension Director or AAA official)
approval of these rates by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The payments to be made for these practices are contingent upon a specific appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized for 1937, which is $500,000,00

The practices which have been approved were worked out in Washington follo ing recommendations made in Kansas last fall and meetings held in Washington, D. C this winter which were attended by Roy C. Wilson, of Hiawatha, chairman, and E. H. Leker, Executive Secretary, of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and L. C. Williams of the State Extension Service.

The 1937 program emphasizes the soil-building part of the program more tha did the 1936 program, Mr. _____ says, by making more liberal provision for the establishment of a soil-building allowance for each farm. The amount whi any farmer can earn by these soil-building practices depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case, can the total amount earne for soil-building practices be larger than the soil-building allowance for the farm. These payments are in addition to the payments for diversion which farmers may earn.

In general, farmers may earn payments for the planting of legumes and grasses, and for such practices as restoration of cropland to native grasses,

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planting and maintaining of forest trees, planting of sod pieces, establishment of strip cropping and fallow, controlled fallow, plowing under of specified green manure crops, terracing, seeding of cover crops, reseeding of native perennial grasses on non-crop pasture land, and contour listing.

An important provision is that no practices shall be eligible for payment unless they are such as are determined by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee to be good farming practice for the locality.

Payments for range practices which may be earned on a ranching unit include contouring, development of springs and seeps, the digging of pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, rodent control, reseeding, deferred grazing, and ranch fencing.

Payment Rates For Soil-Conserving Crops

The conditions for payments regarding legumes and grasses include the general requirement that good seed of an adapted variety must be used and it must be seeded on cropland in 1937. Two rates of payment are established, with the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the soil-conserving crop is secured. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded alone or with a nurse crop. If there is a good stand of the soil-conserving crop established the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, the lower rate will be paid. If there is not a good stand established, the payment will be at the lower rate, whether or not the nurse crop is harvested.

PERENNIAL LEGUMES: $4 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of perennial legumes including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, white clover, and others as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2.50 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL LEGUMES (except sweet clover): $3 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of a biennial legume such as red clover, alsike clover, and others which may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

PERENNIAL GRASSES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of approved perennial grasses including bluegrass, orchard, Bermuda, brome, grama buffalo, wheat grasses (except crested wheat grass), rye grasses, and such others as may be approved if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS: $3 an acre for seeding crested wheat grass. (There is only one rate for seeding this crop.)

GRASS MIXTURES: $3.50 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of mixtures of perennial and biennial legumes and grasses if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $2 an acre for seeding.

BIENNIAL AND ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER: $2 an acre for seeding and obtaining a good stand of biennial and annual sweet clovers, lespedeza, and such other annual legumes as may be approved, if no nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay; otherwise, $1 an acre for seeding.

Rates for Soil-Building Practices

Detailed specifications have been developed for most of the following list of soil-building practices. Full explanation of these specifications will be available from county agents in the near future.

PLANTING FOREST TREES: $10 an acre for planting and having at the time performance is checked at least 200 living trees per acre, such planting projects to have advance approval of the county committee; $4 an acre for maintaining tree planted since January 1, 1934, by cultivation and replacement of any dead trees up to at least 200 living trees per acre at the time of compliance.

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TERRACING: 40 cents per 100 feet of terracing, when projects are approved in advance by the county committee.

RESEEDING NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 20 cents per pound of seed sown of adapte varieties of perennial grasses on noncrop pasture land, up to $2 an acre.

CONTOUR FURROWING OF NONCROP PASTURE LAND: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour of noncrop pasture land.

PLANTING SOD PIECES: $4 an acre for planting sod pieces of approved perennial grasses between February 1 and October 31, 1937.

GREEN MANURE: $2 an acre for the plowing under as green manure, after at least two months' growth, of soybeans, cowpeas, or field peas. If in orchards or vineyards, full growth may be left on the ground.

WINTER COVER CROPS: $2 an acre for growing and plowing under, after at least two months' growth, of winter vetch or crimson clover preceding or following a vegetable crop or in an orchard or vineyard; $1 an acre for winter barley or rye handled in the same manner.

ADDING ORGANIC MATTER IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS: $5 an acre for working into the soil not less than 5 tons, dry weight, or organic material in orchards and vineyards between February 1 and October 31.

APPLICATION OF GROUND LIMESTONE: $3 an acre for application of not less than 2 tons of ground limestone per acre, broadcast; $1 an acre for not less than 400 pounds per acre, drilled in rows.

APPLICATION OF SUPERPHOSPHATE: 60 cents per hundred pounds for applying not less than 150 pounds an acre of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent in connection with the seeding of specified legumes and perennial grasses.

CONTOUR FARMING: 50 cents an acre for contour farming.

Special Dryland Practices

The following practices, especially designed for dryland areas, will apply

in the counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Barton, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, Rice, Reno, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Edwards, Kiowa, Pratt, Kingman, Morton Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Barber, Harper, and other areas which may be approved later. There are detailed specifications for each of these practices also.

CONTROLLED SUMMERFALLOW: 50 cents an acre for controlled summerfallow which results in a minimum of wind and water erosion and on which the first tillage occurs before June 15.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STRIP CROPPING AND FALLOW: $1 an acre for establishment in 1937 of strip cropping and fallow.

CONTOUR LISTING OF LAND IN PROCESS OF NATURAL RESEEDING: $1 an acre for contour listing of cropland which is in the process of natural reseeding to native pasture.

RESTORATION OF LAND TO NATIVE GRASSES: 25 cents an acre for restoration of cropland to native grasses with projects approved in advance by county committee.

CONTOUR LISTING TO CONTROL EROSION: 25 cents an acre for contour listing of cropland to control wind erosion, projects to be approved in advance by county committee. (This practice is applicable only in the counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Edwards, Kiowa, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, and other areas as may be designated.)

COVER CROPS: $2 an acre for planting Sudan grass or sorghum cover crops to control wind erosion with no utilization of the crops and with advance approval of the community committee. (This practice applicable only in counties of Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Hodgeman, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, and such other areas as may be approved.)

Range-Building Payment Rates

A condition of payment for range-building practices is that they be approved in advance by the county committee and that they be performed according to approved specifications. Stockmen may obtain these detailed specifications from county committees when submitting projects. The following are practices approved for Kansas.

CONTOURING: 50 cents an acre for furrowing on the contour.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS: $50 per spring or seep.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN PITS OR RESERVOIRS: 15 cents per cubic yard of fill or excavation.

DIGGING OR DRILLING WELLS: $1 per linear foot.

WATER SPREADING: 10 cents per 100 linear feet of permanent ditching.

RANGE FENCING: 30 cents a rod.

RESEEDING: 20 cents per pound of seed sown in reseeding depleted range land with good seeds of adapted varieties of crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass or brome grass.

RODENT CONTROL: 7½ cents an acre for control of prairie dogs.

DEFERRED GRAZING TO RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION: 35 cents per animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing for the purpose of restoring native vegetation and provided the operator does not permit his remaining rangeland to be overgrazed.

The range-building payments which each stockman may earn will depend upon the range-building allowance for the ranch which is determined at the rate of $1.5 per animal unit for the grazing capacity of the range land on the ranch. (An animal unit is one horse, or one cow, or five sheep or five goats.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 964
(Southern Region)

LIBRARY FEB 1937

SOUTH'S '37 PROGRAM SHOWS FEW CHANGES IN BASIC PRINCIPLES

Farmers in the Southern Region who participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1937 will find it virtually the same program in which they took part in 1936, Cully A. Cobb, of Washington, D. C., Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has advised _____, county agent.

"The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, in general, is similar in many respects to the 1936 Program", Mr. Cobb said. "Payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out other practices which conserve and improve the soil. The program, of course, is contingent upon an appropriation of $500,000,000 by Congress.

"The few changes that have been made for 1937 are designed to further encourage farmers to conserve and build up their soil and to preserve and add to the gains in farm income that have been made in the last 4 years. These changes are in line with the thinking of farmers as expressed in community and county meetings throughout the Southern Region.

"Last year, farmers did not know until late in the season the maximum payments that could be earned. Under the 1937 program, farmers can get information from their county committeemen before the planting season begins as to the maximum payments each farm can earn for diversion and soil-building practices.

"A soil-conserving base will be established in 1937 which makes it necessary for producers, in order to receive maximum payments, to plant as many

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acres to soil-conserving crops as they normally plant, plus the acreage which they divert from soil-depleting bases.

"Land-use classification has been changed so that the entire acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted with summer legumes counts as soil-depleting and from one-third to one-half counts as soil-conserving. Also, the entire acreage from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested and followed by legumes or perennial grasses counts both soil-depleting and soil-conserving.

"In 1937, expenses of county or parish Agricultural Conservation Associations will be deducted on a pro-rata basis from the payments due farmers. Last year, administration expenses were deducted from the total amount of money allotted the Southern Region before payments were made.

"Otherwise, the 1937 program is identical with the 1936 program. The maximum amount of base cotton acreage that may be diverted by an individual farmer is again 35 percent, and the rate of payment is again 5 cents a pound on the normal yield of cotton on the base acreage that is diverted, except that farmers with a base cotton acreage of 2 acres or less may divert all or any part of the base and farmers with a base of not more than 5.7 acres may divert as much as 2 acres. The diversion of cotton payments between landlord and tenant or share cropper is the same as last year."

The program for rice and sugarcane for sugar are essentially the same as in 1936, Mr. Cobb said. The program as applied to all types of tobacco in 1937 is exactly the same as in 1936 except that the maximum diversion for which payments will be made has been reduced from 30 to 25 percent of the base acreage for all types except Georgia-Florida Type 62, on which the maximum diversion will be 30 percent.

The program applies to peanuts in the same way this year as last year, Mr. Cobb said, except that the maximum diversion of peanut acreage for which payments will be made has been reduced from 20 to 15 percent of the base acreage.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 965
(North Central Region)

AAA TO ESTABLISH INDIVIDUAL CORN ACREAGE LIMITS

In establishing corn acreage limits under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, the normal corn acreage for the farm and an acreage of corn which is in conformity with good farming practice, will be the chief factors to be taken into consideration.

Relation between corn acreage in the county and all cropland in the county, soil productivity, topography, and other factors, will be considered by county committees in recommending individual limits that will be equitable between farms in a county or community.

Corn acreage limits will be established for individual farms only in counties where corn for grain is a major crop. The aggregate of the corn acreage limits set for individual farms in a county cannot exceed the county corn acreage limit. The corn acreage limits will provide for a total corn acreage slightly less than the 1936 planted acreage. Deductions at the rate of the general diversion payment for the farm will be made when the corn acreage exceeds the limit established.

The diversion payment rate will be increased 5 percent on farms for which a corn acreage limit is established.

Although an estimated 55,608,000 acres of corn were planted in the North Central Region in 1936, estimated harvest acreage, because of drought and consequent abandonment, was reduced to approximately 51,604,000 acres.

Corn acreage limits in the North Central Region for 1937 should result in

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a harvested acreage of 54,200,000 acres, assuming normal abandonment. North Central Region committeemen who worked with AAA officials in developing the 1937 Program, pointed out that corn is the most soil-depleting of all crops grown extensively in the Corn Belt; that soil-conservation objectives of the program would be defeated by an increase in corn acreage that might be encouraged by high prices; that corn is not used as a nurse crop for soil-conserving crops; that expansion in corn acreage probably would be made at the expense of acreage of small grains used as nurse crops for soil-conserving crops; and that small grains would be needed for early season livestock feeding.

Inclusion of the corn acreage limit in the 1937 program was not designed to reduce corn acreage. It was felt, however, that it would be desirable to include a provision which would maintain normal balance between acreage of corn and of small grains and which would tend to prevent over-expansion of corn acreage and a consequent return to price-depressing surpluses.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 966

(North Central Region)

LIBRARY FEB 2 '37

RANGE BUILDING PRACTICES FOR '37 ARE EXPLAINED

_____ ranchers who qualify for participation in the AAA range program
(State)
will receive payments sufficient to cover a substantial portion of the cost of practices needed to improve range lands, according to _____.
(extension official or committeeman)

Range-building practices for which payment may be earned include deferred and limited grazing to permit natural reseeding, contour furrowing to conserve moisture, construction of dams and reservoirs for water storage, and planting and maintenance of forest or shelterbelt trees.

The total sum of payments which may be earned by employing approved range-building practices will be limited by the amount of the range-building allowance for the ranching unit. The range-building allowance will be established at the rate of $1.50 for each animal unit of grazing capacity of the ranching unit. An animal unit is one cow, one horse, two calves, two colts, five sheep, or the equivalent.

Grazing capacity will be based on the number of animal units which range land will sustain for twelve months without decreasing the stand of grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage and tree growth. A county range inspector, selected by the county committee and approved by the State committee, will appraise and make recommendations on grazing capacity of range land and will inspect performance on range land.

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In establishing grazing capacity, such factors as vegetation, watering facilities, presence of rodents or poisonous plants, previous uses, and climatic fluctuations will be taken into consideration.

Payment for practices will not be made unless application for range inspection has been filed with the county committee, unless the practices are approved by the committee, or unless the committee determines that the practices have been carried out according to specified conditions and conform to generally accepted standards of good ranch management.

Sixty percent of the range building allowance may be earned by deferred grazing to permit natural reseeding on 25 percent of the total range land in each ranching unit. If this practice is employed on less than 25 percent of the total ranch unit, the amount of the payment will be proportionately lower. If deferred grazing is practiced, it must be applied to at least 10 percent of the ranching unit.

The dates of the deferred grazing practice are from May 1 and September 30, inclusive, except where other dates are recommended by State committees and approved by the Director of the North Central Region.

In order to qualify for payment, ranchers must exclude livestock from the nongrazing area, either by properly constructed and maintained fences or by herding. Payments will not be made where overgrazing is permitted on the balance of range land in each unit, and designation of the nongrazing area must be submitted in writing to the county committee before the practice is carried out.

Fifty percent of the range building allowance may be earned by limited grazing to permit natural reseeding on all the range land in each unit, provided the number of animal units, grazing between May 1 and September 30, 1937, is so limited as to permit at least 25 percent of the range grass to reseed naturally.

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For construction of contour furrows on land not sufficiently sandy or porous to absorb normal precipitation, payment may be earned at the rate of 50 cents an acre. The furrows must be 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep, on the contour levels, dammed at 100-foot intervals, and spaced not more than 25 feet apart.

Payment may be earned at the rate of $10 per acre for planting trees on range land, in 1937 before November 1, provided number, kind, and age of the trees planted and the methods of planting and growing conform to good tree culture practice and trees are protected by fences to exclude livestock.

For cultivation and maintenance, by replanting, if necessary, stands of at least 500 forest or 200 windbreak or shelterbelt trees per acre, planted between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936, a payment of $4 per acre may be earned.

For construction of reservoirs and dams, having adequate spillways and watersheds, payments of 15 cents per yard of necessary fill will be made when these practices are carried out in connection with either the deferred or limited grazing practices.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FSCC MAKES SEED GRAIN AVAILABLE TO DROUGHT AREA

_____ farmers who do not have seed grain for planting in 1937 will have
(State)
opportunity to purchase adapted varieties from supplies recently purchased by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, according to an announcement made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which sponsored the buying. Plans are practically completed for the sale and distribution of this seed. Distribution will be made through local elevators and seed merchants. Prices will be announced.

The Extension Service and the AAA have cooperated closely with the FSCC in making this grain available to the drought areas of the Northwest.

This seed grain, of the varieties required in the drought areas of the Northwest, was purchased when it became apparent that the condition of the crop in that area had been impaired by the drought to such an extent as to make advisable the impounding of certain quantities of grains of quality suitable for seed, which would otherwise have disappeared through milling or other use.

Rigid standards and specifications were established by representatives of the Extension Services of the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, and approved by representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. These standards specifically limited varietal mixture, the presence of foreign materials and weed seeds, and the presence of cracked grain.

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Extension Service representatives and other agronomists passed on each lot of grain which was submitted for purchase, and no purchase was made unless the grain conformed to the standards set up. _____ says that as a result
(Extension director)
these present holdings probably represent the most desirable and carefully selected large stocks of seed grains available for the specific requirements of the northwestern drought area. This grain was purchased and will be offered on a cleaned basis.

This supply of seed grains is intended to supplement such local supplies as are now in farmers' hands and in elevators; it is not sufficient to meet the entire seeding requirements of the area.

The holdings include spring wheat mostly of Marquis and Ceres varieties, with limited quantities of Reward and Thatcher varieties; oats of the Early Yellow, Early White, Midseason, and Late types; barley mostly of feeding type, but with limited supplies of Malting barley; Durum wheat chiefly of Mindum variety; and flax of the Bison variety.

Sale and distribution of this seed grain probably will follow closely the plan established by the FSCC last season. Application blanks will probably be available around February first, to be filled out by purchasers and mailed to the Minneapolis headquarters of the FSCC, 424 Flour Exchange Building. After receipt of these applications consideration will be given, in cooperation with the Extension Services of the various States, to the needs of each area and allocation will be made accordingly.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 968
(Rhode Island-Northeast Region)

APPROVED SOIL PRACTICES FOR 1937 ANNOUNCED

Details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Rhode Island were announced today by _____ _____, State Extensi Director (or chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee).

The new program for the State offers farmers greater opportunity to use soil-building practices than last year's. Diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will not be a part of the program in Rhode Island this year.

In general, soil-building practices for which payments may be earned aim at these goals:

Improving pasture land.
Increasing acreage of legume hay and productivity of other hay land.
Maintaining fertility of intensively cropped land.
Improving orchards.

"Although many other parts of the country need fewer soil-depleting crops and more soil-conserving crops," Mr._____ said, "Rhode Island farmer already have their land in pretty good balance. We don't need a diversion progran But looking to the future, we do need to take care of our soil, especially pastur and hay land. Consequently, the AAA program in Rhode Island pays all its attenti to soil-building practices. The change from last year is in line with the aim of the program to encourage the wisest use of land in each part of the country, and to promote national welfare by methods most helpful to the farmers who use them."

Payments which may be earned for each of the various practices will repre-

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sent part of the cash cost of using the practice. For practices which require lime or fertilizer the payments will be based on the amounts of the materials used. This is a change from last year, when all payments were on a per acre basis

This year special provision has been made for higher rates for growing green manure or cover crops on land rested from commercial vegetable production during a full season.

The total amount of soil-building payments which may be earned for any one farm will be limited by the soil-building allowance for that farm. Mr._____ said that the same method was followed last year. "It means," he said, "that a farmer may earn a sum up to the amount of his allowance depending on the number and extent of the soil-building practices. But he cannot earn more than his allowance no matter how many practices he uses."

For most farms in the State, soil-building allowances will be larger than they were last year. Mr._____ explained that this change was possible because no diversion payments are being offered. The 1937 soil-building allowance for each farm will be established as follows:

$1 for each acre of cropland, except commercial orchards. Orchard land for the purposes of the program includes land in vineyards and bush fruits.

$2 for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of fenced open noncrop pasture land which is in excess of half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

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The sum of those five items will be a farm's soil-building allowance except in the case of farms for which allowances would be less than $20. No farm will have an allowance of less than $20. Mr._____ explained that this does not mean that every soil-building payment will be at least $20, but only that every farmer will have a chance to earn up to $20.

The list of soil-building practices and other details of the program as it applies in Rhode Island were based on recommendations of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

As previously announced, local administration of the program will be in the hands of committees elected by farmers. Mr._____ said that dates of community meetings for the purpose of electing officers will be announced soon.

The payments provided for in the program are contingent upon a Congressional appropriation to carry out the purpose of the Soil Conservation and Domesti Allotment Act.

Approved soil-building practices for Rhode Island and rates of payment for each follow:

Practice number	Description of practice and rates of payment
LIMING	
1.	Applying 500 to 40000 pounds of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to crop or pasture land.
	Payment, $1.00 per 500 pounds.
FERTILIZING SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS	
	Applying superphosphate, muriate of potash, nitrate of soda, or basic slag, or approved combinations of these materials in approved amounts, subject to such limitations as are stated herein or may be specified later, to established sod (in pasture, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with

(more)

the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops. No payment will be made for 16 percent nitrate of soda in any use in excess of 200 pounds per acre or for 16 percent nitrate of soda applied to hay lands in excess of 150 pounds per acre. When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be made only for amounts of 16 percent superphosphate in excess of 200 pounds per acre. Payment will also be made for 16 percent superphosphate when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts and when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

2. Payment for 16 percent superphosphate or basic slag, 64 cents per 100 lbs.
3. Payment for 50 percent muriate of potash $1.50 per 100 lbs.
4. Payment for 16 percent nitrate of soda 64 cents per 100 lbs.

SEEDING

5. Seeding approved medium red clover or mixtures containing at least 5 pound per acre of approved medium red clover seed or its equivalent in other clover seed, on land prepared for seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified by the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed. This seeding shall be made between the dates specified by the county committee.

Payment, $2.00 per acre.

6. Seeding approved alfalfa or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of approved alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared for the seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified by the county

committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed. This seeding shall be made between the dates specified by the county committee.

Payment, $3.00 per acre.

GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS

7. Plowing or disking under small grains, annual grasses, or mixtures of these with legumes after they have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth.

Payment, $1.50 per acre.

8. Plowing or disking under biennial legumes or perennial legumes for which no seeding payment has been made under this or previous programs and from which no crop has been harvested and which have attained at least 2 months or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

Payment, $2.50 per acre.

The rate of payment will be doubled for practices (7) and (8) above when carried out on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables so that the green-manure crop replaces at least one crop of commercial vegetables in 1937.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables from which no crop is removed in 1937, and followed by legume crops specified in practice (8) which occupy such land throughout the remainder of the 1937 growing season, such clipping of the small grains may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practice (7) and such leaving of legume crops on the land may be substituted for the plowing and disking under in practice (8) and the provisions of

(more)

the preceding paragraph shall be applicable.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practice (7) or (8) if the crop is one that is normally winter-killed.

ORCHARDS

9. Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all material produced therein during 1937 from grass, legume, green-manure or cover crops.

Payment, $2.00 per ton on an amount not in excess of 5 tons per acre.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
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(New Jersey - Northeast Region)

APPROVED SOIL PRACTICES FOR 1937 ANNOUNCED

Details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to New Jersey were announced today by _____, State extension director (or chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee).

The new program for the State offers farmers more opportunity to use soil-building practices than last year's. Diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will not be a part of the 1937 program in New Jersey.

In general, the soil-building practices for which payments may be earned aim at these goals:

Improving pasture land.
Increasing acreage of legume hay and productivity of other hay lands.
Reforesting lands that are too poor for continued farming.
Improving farm woodlands.
Improving orchards.
Maintaining fertility of intensively cultivated land.
Maintaining fertility of fruiting cranberry bogs.

A new type of practice consists of developing a comprehensive conservation program for a farm. It would include making a map of the farm and cooperating with extension and conservation officials in working out a farm management and conservation program covering a period of several years. Mr. _____ said that the new practice is an experiment which may prove very useful in developing a permanent conservation policy.

Commenting on the absence of a diversion program for New Jersey this year he said:

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"Although many other parts of the country need fewer soil-depleting crops and more soil-conserving crops, New Jersey farmers already have their land in pretty good balance. We don't need a diversion program. But in looking to the future we do need to maintain and build up our soil, especially hay and pasture land. Consequently, the AAA program in New Jersey concentrates on soil-building practices. This change is in line with the aim of the program to encourage the wisest use of land in each part of the country, and to promote national welfare by methods most helpful to the farmers who use them."

Payments which may be earned for each of the various practices will represent part of the cash cost of using the practice. For practices which require lime or fertilizer the payments will be based on the amounts of the materials used. This is a change from last year, when all payments were on a per-acre basis.

One of the rates of payment which has been increased is that for reforestation. Farmers can earn $10 an acre this year for planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties. In the case of green-manure crops, special provisions for higher rates than usual have been made for growing such crops on commercial vegetable land which is rested from vegetable production during a whole season.

The total amount of soil-building payments which may be earned for any one farm will be limited by the soil-building allowance for that farm. Mr. _____ said that the same method was followed last year. "It means", he said, "that a farmer may earn a sum up to the amount of his allowance depending on the number and extent of the soil-building practices. But he cannot earn more than his allowance no matter how many practices he uses."

For most farms in the State, soil-building allowances will be larger than they were last year. Mr. _____ explained that this change was possible because no diversion payments are being offered. The 1937 soil-building allowance for each

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farm will be established as follows:

$1 for each acre of cropland, except commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits.

$2 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of fenced open noncrop pasture land which is in excess of half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

The sum of those five items will be a farm's soil-building allowance except in the case of farms for which allowances would be less than $20. No farm will have an allowance of less than $20. Mr. _____ explained that this does not mean that every soil-building payment will be at least $20, but only that every farmer will have a chance to earn up to $20.

The list of soil-building practices and other details of the program as it applies in New Jersey were based on recommendations of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The payments provided for in the program are contingent upon a Congressional appropriation to carry out the purpose of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

As previously announced, local administration of the program will be in the hands of committees elected by farmers. Mr. _____ said that dates of community meetings for the purpose of electing officers will be announced soon.

Approved soil-building practices for New Jersey and rates of payment for each follow:

Practice Number	Description of Practice and Rate of Payment

SEEDINGS.

1. Seeding approved clover or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of approved biennial or perennial legume seed on crop land or non-crop pasture land prepared for seeding by the application of approved amounts of lime and fertilizing materials.

   Payment. $2 per acre.

2. Seeding of approved alfalfa or mixtures containing at least 8 pounds of approved alfalfa seed on crop land or non-crop pasture land prepared for the seeding by the application of approved amounts of lime and fertilizing materials.

   Payment. $3 per acre.

GREEN-MANURE CROPS.

3. Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or mixtures of these with legumes which have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth.

   Payment. $1.50 per acre.

4. Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment will be, or has been, made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

   Payment. $2.50 per acre.

The rate of payment will be doubled for practices (3) and (4) above when carried out on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables so that

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the green-manure crop replaces at least one crop of commercial vegetables in 1937.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables from which no crop is removed in 1937, and followed by legume crops specified in practice (4) which occupy such land throughout the remainder of the 1937 growing season, such clipping of the small grains may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practice (3) and such leaving of legume crops on the land may be substituted for the plowing and disking under in practice (4), and the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practice (3) or (4) if the crop is one that is normally winter-killed.

WOODLANDS.

5. Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, on suitable land in an approved manner.

Payment, $10 per acre.

6. Constructing a two-strand barbed wire fence with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 15 cents per rod.

7. Constructing a three-strand barbed wire fence with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 20 cents per rod.

MULCHING ORCHARDS.

8. Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein

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during 1937 from grass, legumes, green-manure or cover crops.

Payment, $2 per ton on an amount not in excess of 5 tons per acre.

LIMING.

9. Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to crop or pasture land.

Payment, $1,50 per 1,000 lbs.

FERTILIZING CONSERVING CROPS.

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen or approved combinations of these materials in approved amounts, subject to such limitations as are stated herein or may be specified later, to established sod (in pastures, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops. No payment will be made for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts and when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

10. Payment for available phosphoric acid: 4 cents per lb.

11. Payment for available potash: 3 cents per lb.

12. Payment for available nitrogen: 4 cents per lb.

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SOIL MAINTENANCE OF CRANBERRY BOGS.

Applying not less than the following quantities of sand, free from stones and loam, on fruiting bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in productive capacity of the land.

13. 1/2 inch of sand, evenly distributed.

Payment, $7.50 per acre.

14. 3/4 inch of sand, evenly distributed.

Payment, $11.25 per acre.

15. 1 inch of sand, evenly distributed.

Payment, $15 per acre.

FARM PLAN.

16. Developing and carrying out a comprehensive conservation program for the farm. Requirements for payment for this practice include: (a) preparing in conference with the proper Extension or Conservation representative a plan for the use and management of crop and pasture lands, and, in certain cases, woodlands; the plan to be submitted as an integral part of a general farm management plan for the farm, covering a period of three or more years; (b) approval of the plan by the county committee as providing for satisfactory improvement in the economic use and conservation of the land; (c) submitting as background for the plan a map of the farm prepared according to specifications prescribed by the State committee; and (d) making such a start in 1937 in carrying out the plan as is approved by the county committee as satisfactory evidence that it has been seriously adopted as a working program for the farm.

Payment, $10, and also 5 cents for each acre of land mapped; the total payment, however, respecting any farm, not to exceed $25.

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